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ACTS OF CONGRESS

AND

RULES AND REGULATIONS

PRESCRIBED BY THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, IN PURSUANCE THERETO,
WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT,

CONCERNING

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH AND IN STATES AND PARTS
OF STATES DECLARED IN INSURRECTION,

CAPTURED, ABANDONED, AND CONFISCABLE PROPERTY,

THE CARE OF FREEDMEN,

AND THE PURCHASE OF PRODUCTS OF INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS
ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT.

REPRINT.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1872.

U. S. Laws, Statutes
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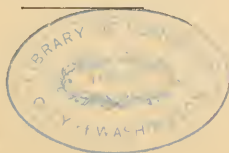
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, March 2, 1799 ..	5
Act concerning commercial intercourse, July 13, 1861	6
Act supplementary to commercial intercourse act, May 20, 1862	9
Act to suppress insurrection, to prevent treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, &c., July 17, 1862	10
Act concerning abandoned and captured property, March 12, 1863	13
Act in addition to acts concerning commercial intercourse, captured and abandoned property, &c., July 2, 1864	15
Proclamation of the President, April 19, 1861	20
Proclamation of the President, April 27, 1861	21
Proclamation of the President, August 16, 1861	21
Proclamation of the President, May 12, 1862	23
Regulations relating to trade with opened ports, May 12, 1862	24
Proclamation of the President, July 1, 1862	24
Proclamation of the President, July 23, 1862	25
Proclamation of the President, April 2, 1863	26
Proclamation of the President, September 24, 1863	27
Proclamation of the President, December 8, 1863	28
Proclamation of the President, February 18, 1864	30
Proclamation of the President, November 19, 1864	32
Regulations relating to trade with opened ports, November 23, 1864	32
Proclamation of the President, April 11, 1865	33
Proclamation of the President, April 11, 1865	34
Proclamation of the President, May 22, 1865	34
Proclamation of the President, June 13, 1865	35
Proclamation of the President, June 23, 1865	37
Proclamation of the President, June 24, 1865	38
Proclamation of the President, August 29, 1865, and regulations	39
Order of the President, February 23, 1862	40
Regulations concerning internal commercial intercourse, March 4, 1862	40
Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, March 29, 1862	42
Regulations concerning commercial intercourse, August 23, 1862	43
Order of Secretary of War	46
Order of Secretary of the Navy	47
Regulations concerning commercial intercourse, March 31, 1863	47
Order of Secretary of War	52
Order of Secretary of the Navy	54
President's approval and license	56
Circular of Secretary of the Treasury, April 15, 1863	57
Circular of Secretary of the Treasury, July 3, 1863	58
Circular of Secretary of the Treasury, September 11, 1863	62
Trade regulations, September 11, 1863	64
Regulations concerning abandoned and captured property, September 11, 1863 ..	81
Additional regulations concerning commercial intercourse, January 26, 1864	88
Modification of regulation relating to permit-fee, March 21, 1864	91
President's approval and license, July 30, 1864	92
General regulations, July 29, 1864	92
Regulations concerning commercial intercourse	94
Regulations concerning abandoned, captured, and confiscable personal property ..	111
Regulations concerning abandoned lands, houses, and tenements	118
Regulations concerning freedmen	122
Order of Secretary of War	125
Order of Secretary of the Navy	126
Order of Quartermaster General	126
Executive order	126

	Page.
Circular of Secretary of the Treasury, August 24, 1864.....	127
Circular of Secretary of the Treasury, November 23, 1864.....	127
Amended regulation LV, January 4, 1865.....	129
Amended general regulations, April 25, 1865.....	130
Executive order, April 29, 1865.....	131
Regulations concerning commercial intercourse, May 9, 1865.....	131
Appointment of special agent, May 8, 1865.....	135
Circular of Secretary of the Treasury, May 16, 1865.....	135
Circular of Secretary of the Treasury, June 27, 1865.....	137
Regulations for the purchase of products of insurrectionary States, September 24, 1864.....	139
Executive order.....	142
Order of Secretary of War.....	143
Order of Secretary of the Navy.....	144
Amended regulation IV, March 30, 1865.....	144
Amended general regulations, April 26, 1865.....	145
Amended regulations for the purchase of products of insurrectionary States, May 9, 1865.....	146
Instructions concerning collection of captured property issued subsequent to June 30, 1865.....	148

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

AN ACT to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, referred to in 5th section of the act approved May 20, 1862, and 4th section of the act approved March 12, 1863, appended hereto.

SEC. 91. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures recovered by virtue of this act (and not otherwise appropriated) shall, after deducting all proper costs and charges, be disposed of as follows: One moiety shall be for the use of the United States, and be paid into the Treasury thereof by the collector receiving the same; the other moiety shall be divided between and paid in equal proportions to the collector and naval officer of the district and surveyor of the port wherein the same shall have been incurred, or to such of the said officers as there may be in the said district; and in districts where only one of the aforesaid officers shall have been established, the said moiety shall be given to such officer:

Distribution of fines and forfeitures.

Provided, nevertheless, That in all cases where such penalties, fines, and forfeitures shall be recovered in pursuance of information given to such collector by any person other than the naval officer or surveyor of the district, the one-half of such moiety shall be given to such informer, and the remainder thereof shall be disposed of between the collector, naval officer, and surveyor or surveyors, in manner aforesaid:

When one-half to informer.

Provided, also, That where any fines, forfeitures, and penalties incurred by virtue of this act, are recovered in consequence of any information given by any officer of a revenue cutter, they shall, after deducting all proper costs and charges, be disposed of as follows: One-fourth part shall be for the use of the United States, and paid into the Treasury thereof in manner as before directed; one-fourth part for the officers of the customs, to be distributed as hereinbefore set forth; and the remainder thereof to the officers of such cutter, to be divided among them agreeably to their pay:

When the information is by officer of revenue-cutter.

And provided, likewise, That whenever a seizure, condemnation, and sale of goods, wares, or merchandise shall take place within the United States, and the value thereof shall be less than two hundred and fifty dollars, that part of the forfeiture which accrues to the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to the payment of the cost of prosecution.

If value under \$250 the part of U. S. to be applied to costs.

And be it further provided, That if any officer or other person entitled to a part or share of any of the fines, penalties, or forfeitures incurred in virtue of this act, shall be necessary as a witness on the trial for such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, such officer or other person may be a witness upon

Persons entitled may be witnesses, but to receive no compensation.

the said trial; but in such case he shall not receive, nor be entitled to any part or share of the said fine, penalty, or forfeiture, and the part or share to which he otherwise would have been entitled shall revert to the United States.

Approved, March 2, 1799.

AN ACT further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes.

When impracticable to collect duties at any port of entry in any district they may be collected at any port of delivery in the same district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall, in the judgment of the President, by reason of unlawful combinations of persons in opposition to the laws of the United States, become impracticable to execute the revenue laws and collect the duties on imports by ordinary means, in the ordinary way, at any port of entry in any collection district, he is authorized to cause such duties to be collected at any port of delivery in said district until such obstruction shall cease; and in such case the surveyors at said ports of delivery shall be clothed with all the powers and be subject to all the obligations of collectors at ports of entry; and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, shall appoint such number of weighers, gaugers, measurers, inspectors, appraisers, and clerks as may be necessary, in his judgment, for the faithful execution of the revenue laws at said ports of delivery, and shall fix and establish the limits within which such ports of delivery are constituted ports of entry, as aforesaid; and all the provisions of law regulating the issue of marine papers, the coasting trade, the warehousing of imports, and collection of duties, shall apply to the ports of entry so constituted in the same manner as they do to ports of entry established by the laws now in force.

Limits of ports to be established.

Laws to apply to such ports.

When duties cannot be collected at any port of entry or delivery in any district the custom-house may be established, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if, from the cause mentioned in the foregoing section, in the judgment of the President, the revenue from duties on imports cannot be effectually collected at any port of entry in any collection district, in the ordinary way and by the ordinary means, or by the course provided in the foregoing section, then and in that case he may direct that the custom-house for the district be established in any secure place within said district, either on land or on board any vessel in said district, or at sea near the coast; and in such case the collector shall reside at such place, or on shipboard, as the case may be, and there detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within or approaching said district, until the duties imposed by law on said vessels and their cargoes are paid in cash: *Provided,* That if the owner or consignee of the cargo on board any vessel detained as aforesaid, or the master of said vessel, shall desire to enter a port of entry in any other district of the United States where no such obstructions to the execution of the laws exist, the master of such vessel may be permitted so to change the destination of the vessel and cargo in his manifest, whereupon the collector shall deliver him a written permit to pro-

Residence and duty of collector.

Vessel may change her destination to unobstructed port.

ceed to the port so designated: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with the approbation of the President, make proper regulations for the enforcement on shipboard of such provisions of the laws regulating the assessment and collection of duties as in his judgment may be necessary and practicable.

Secretary of Treasury to make regulations.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful to take any vessel or cargo detained as aforesaid from the custody of the proper officers of the customs, unless by process of some court of the United States; and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo by any force, or combination, or assemblage of persons too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the Army or Navy, or militia of the United States, or such force of citizen volunteers as may be deemed necessary, for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof.

Vessel or cargo not to be taken from custody of officers of customs, unless, &c. Use of military and naval force authorized.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if, in the judgment of the President, from the cause mentioned in the first section of this act, the duties upon imports in any collection district cannot be effectually collected by the ordinary means and in the ordinary way, or in the mode and manner provided in the foregoing section of this act, then, and in that case, the President is hereby empowered to close the port or ports of entry in said district, and in such case give notice thereof by proclamation; and thereupon all right of importation, warehousing, and other privileges incident to ports of entry, shall cease and be discontinued at such port so closed until opened by the order of the President, on the cessation of such obstructions; and if, while said ports are so closed, any ship or vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duties, shall enter or attempt to enter any such port, the same, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Ports of entry may be closed in certain cases.

Notice to be given.

Effect of such discontinuance.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President, in pursuance of the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, shall have called forth the militia to suppress combinations against the laws of the United States, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and the insurgents shall have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President, and when said insurgents claim to act under the authority of any State or States, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which said combination exists, nor such insurrection suppressed by said State or States, then, and in such case, it may and shall be lawful for the President, by proclamation, to declare that the inhabitants

The President in certain cases may declare the inhabitants of a State, &c., to be in a state of insurrection. 1795, ch. 36, § 2.

Commercial intercourse thereupon to cease.

Certain goods to be forfeited.

President may permit intercourse in certain cases and under regulations.

Officers of customs may be appointed, their pay, &c.

Vessels belonging to those in insurrection when to be forfeited.

What vessels may be used to execute the revenue laws.

Remission of penalties. 1797, ch. 13.

In what courts forfeiture may be enforced

of such State, or any section or part thereof where such insurrection exists, are in a state of insurrection against the United States; and thereupon all commercial intercourse by and between the same and the citizens thereof and the citizens of the rest of the United States shall cease and be unlawful so long as such condition of hostility shall continue; and all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from said State or section into the other parts of the United States, and all proceeding to such State or section by land or water, shall, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from such State or section, be forfeited to the United States: *Provided, however,* That the President may, in his discretion, license and permit commercial intercourse with any such part of said State or section, the inhabitants of which are so declared in a state of insurrection, in such articles, and for such time, and by such persons, as he, in his discretion, may think most conducive to the public interest; and such intercourse, so far as by him licensed, shall be conducted and carried on only in pursuance of rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint such officers, at places where officers of the customs are not now authorized by law, as may be needed to carry into effect such licenses, rules, and regulations; and officers of the customs and other officers shall receive for services under this section, and under said rules and regulations, such fees and compensation as are now allowed for similar service under other provisions of law.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after fifteen days after the issuing of the said proclamation, as provided in the last foregoing section of this act, any ship or vessel belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of said State or part of a State whose inhabitants are so declared in a state of insurrection, found at sea, or in any port of the rest of the United States, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That in the execution of the provisions of this act and of the other laws of the United States providing for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, it may and shall be lawful for the President, in addition to the revenue cutters in service, to employ in aid thereof such other suitable vessels as may, in his judgment, be required.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the forfeitures and penalties incurred by virtue of this act may be mitigated or remitted, in pursuance of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the act entitled "An act providing for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," approved March third, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, or in cases where special circumstances may seem to require it, according to regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That proceedings on seizures for forfeitures under this act may be pursued in the

courts of the United States in any district into which the property so seized may be taken and proceedings instituted; and such courts shall have and entertain as full jurisdiction over the same as if the seizure was made in that district.

Approved, July 13, 1861.

AN ACT supplementary to an act approved on the thirteenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the powers conferred upon him by the act of the thirteenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be, and he is hereby, authorized to refuse a clearance to any vessel or other vehicle laden with goods, wares, or merchandise, destined for a foreign or domestic port, whenever he shall have satisfactory reason to believe that such goods, wares, or merchandise, or any part thereof, whatever may be their ostensible destination, are intended for ports or places in possession or under control of insurgents against the United States; and if any vessel or other vehicle for which a clearance or permit shall have been refused by the Secretary of the Treasury, or by his order, as aforesaid, shall depart or attempt to depart for a foreign or domestic port without being duly cleared or permitted, such vessel or other vehicle, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States.

1861, ch. 3.
Clearances may be refused to vessels, if, &c.

Vessels departing, &c., without clearance to be forfeited.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever a permit or clearance is granted for either a foreign or domestic port, it shall be lawful for the collector of the customs granting the same, if he shall deem it necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to require a bond to be executed by the master or the owner of the vessel in a penalty equal to the value of the cargo, and with sureties to the satisfaction of such collector, that the said cargo shall be delivered at the destination for which it is cleared or permitted, and that no part thereof shall be used in affording aid or comfort to any person or parties in insurrection against the authority of the United States.

Upon granting clearance collector may require a bond.

Condition of bond.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, further empowered to prohibit and prevent the transportation in any vessel or upon any railroad, turnpike, or other road or means of transportation within the United States, of any goods, wares, or merchandise of whatever character, and whatever may be the ostensible destination of the same, in all cases where there shall be satisfactory reasons to believe that such goods, wares, or merchandise are intended for any place in the possession or under the control of insurgents against the United States, or that there is imminent danger that such goods, wares, or merchandise will fall into the possession or under the control of such insurgents; and he

Transportation of certain goods to be prohibited and prevented.

is further authorized, in all cases where he shall deem it expedient so to do, to require reasonable security to be given that goods, wares, or merchandise shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and shall not, in any way, be used to give aid or comfort to such insurgents; and he may establish all such general or special regulations as may be necessary or proper to carry into effect the purposes of this act; and if any goods, wares, or merchandise shall be transported in violation of this act, or of any regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury established in pursuance thereof, or if any attempt shall be made so to transport them, all goods, wares, or merchandise so transported or attempted to be transported shall be forfeited to the United States.

Provision for
forfeiture thereof.

Proceedings for
penalties and for-
feitures.

Remission.

Proceeds of
penalties, &c.,
how distributed.
1799, c. h. 22, §
91.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceedings for the penalties and forfeitures accruing under this act may be pursued, and the same may be mitigated or remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the modes prescribed by the eighth and ninth sections of the act of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to which this act is supplementary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures incurred under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, shall be distributed in the manner provided by the ninety-first section of the act of March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Approved, May 20, 1862.

AN ACT to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes.

Treason, how
punished.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or, at the discretion of the court, he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Engaging or as-
sisting, &c., in re-
bellion against
the U. S., how
punished.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for

a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have, or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person guilty of either of the offenses described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States. Disqualified to hold office.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act. This act not to affect those guilty before, unless, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same, and the proceeds thereof, for the support of the Army of the United States; that is to say: President to cause the seizure of the estate, &c.

First. Of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States. Of rebel officers.

Secondly. Of any person hereafter acting as president, vice-president, member of congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner, or consul of the so-called Confederate States of America. Of president or other officer of so-called Confederate States.

Thirdly. Of any person acting as governor of a State, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any court of any of the so-called Confederate States of America. Of governor &c., of any of the said States.

Fourthly. Of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America. Of certain persons holding offices of honor, &c.

Fifthly. Of any person hereafter holding an office or agency under the government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, State, or municipal in its name or character: *Provided*, That the persons thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly above described shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the constitution of, the so-called Confederate States. Of any person holding office under so-called Confederate States.

Sixthly. Of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section. Proviso.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government Of certain persons aiding, &c., the rebellion.

Property, &c., of persons engaged, &c., in rebellion, liable to seizure. Sales of property to be void. What shall be bar to suits.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government

of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance, and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as

Sales, &c.,
void.

Proceedings to
secure condemna-
tion, &c., of such
property.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure the condemnation and sale of any of such property, after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purpose aforesaid, proceedings *in rem* shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any district court thereof, or in any territorial court, or in the United States district court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases; and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property, and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

Power of courts
in such cases.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

Certain slaves to
be deemed cap-
tives of war and
to be set free.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the Army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found *on* [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

Escaped slaves not to be surrendered unless claimant shall make oath that the alleged owner is loyal, &c.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

President may employ persons of African descent to suppress rebellion.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

Colonization of freed slaves.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

President may proclaim amnesty and pardon.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

Courts may issue process to carry this act into effect.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

AN ACT to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from and after the passage of this act, as he shall from time to time see fit, to appoint a special agent or agents to receive and collect all abandoned or captured property in any State or Territory, or any

Special agents to receive and collect abandoned or captured property in certain cases.

Proviso.

portion of any State or Territory of the United States, designated as in insurrection against the lawful Government of the United States by the proclamation of the President of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: *Provided*, That such property shall not include any kind or description which has been used, or which was intended to be used, for waging or carrying on war against the United States, such as arms, ordnance, ships, steamboats, or other water-craft, and the furniture, forage, military supplies or munitions of war.

Such property may be appropriated to public use or sold at public auction in loyal States

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any part of the goods or property received or collected by such agent or agents may be appropriated to public use on due appraisal and certificate thereof, or forwarded to any place of sale within the loyal States, as the public interests may require; and all sales of such property shall be at auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Bond of special agents.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may require the special agents appointed under this act to give a bond, with such securities and in such amount as he shall deem necessary, and to require the increase of said amounts and the strengthening of said security as circumstances may demand; and he shall also cause a book or books of accounts to be kept, showing from whom such property was received, the cost of transportation, and the proceeds of the sale thereof.

Books to be kept.

Owners of such property may sue for proceeds in Court of Claims.

And any person claiming to have been the owner of any such abandoned or captured property may, at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, prefer his claim to the proceeds thereof in the Court of Claims; and on proof to the satisfaction of said court of his ownership of said property, of his right to the proceeds thereof, and that he has never given any aid or comfort to the present rebellion, to receive the residue of such proceeds, after the deduction of any purchase-money which may have been paid, together with the expense of transportation and sale of said property, and any other lawful expenses attending the disposition thereof.

Upon what proof may recover.

Property coming into loyal States from States in insurrection, except through special agents, to be confiscated.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all property coming into any of the United States not declared in insurrection as aforesaid, from within any of the States declared in insurrection, through or by any other person than any agent duly appointed under the provisions of this act, or under a lawful clearance by the proper officer of the Treasury Department, shall be confiscated to the use of the Government of the United States. And the proceedings for the condemnation and sale of any such property shall be instituted and conducted under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the mode prescribed by the eighty-ninth and ninetieth sections of the act of March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage." And any agent or agents, person or persons, by or through whom such property shall come within the lines of the United States unlawfully, as aforesaid, shall be judged guilty of a

Proceedings for condemnation and sale.

Persons through whom property comes unlawfully to be punished.

misdeemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. And the fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing under this act may be mitigated or remitted in the mode prescribed by the act of March three, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, or in such manner, in special cases, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Remission of penalties. 1797, ch. 13.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifth section of the "Act to further provide for the collection of the revenue upon the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontier, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be so construed as to allow the temporary officers which had been or may be appointed at ports which have been or may be opened or established in States declared to be in insurrection by the proclamation of the President on the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the same compensation which by law is allowed to permanent officers of the same position, or the ordinary compensation of special agents, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine.

Pay of officers at ports opened in States in insurrection.

1862, ch. 169, § 5.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every officer or private of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, or any officer, sailor, or marine in the naval service of the United States, upon the inland waters of the United States, who may take or receive any such abandoned property, or cotton, sugar, rice, or tobacco, from persons in such insurrectionary districts, or have it under his control, to turn the same over to an agent appointed as aforesaid, who shall give a receipt therefor; and in case he shall refuse or neglect so to do, he shall be tried by a court-martial and shall be dismissed from the service, or, if an officer, reduced to the ranks, or suffer such other punishment as said court shall order, with the approval of the President of the United States.

Officers and soldiers receiving any such property or cotton, &c., to turn the same over to special agents.

Penalty for not so doing.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That none of the provisions of this act shall apply to any lawful maritime prize by the naval forces of the United States.

This act not to apply to lawful maritime prizes.

Approved, March 12, 1863.

AN ACT in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sales of captured and abandoned property under the act approved March twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, may be made at such places, in States declared in insurrection, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as at other places now authorized by said act.

Sales of captured and abandoned property may be made where. 1863, ch. 120.

Abandoned lands, houses, and tenements may be leased.

When property is to be deemed abandoned.

Moneys from leases and sales to be paid into the Treasury.

Act of 1863, ch. 120, § 1, extended.

1861, ch. 3.

1862, ch. 195.

Act of 1863, ch. 120, § 6, amended.

Property when to be deemed abandoned.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the captured and abandoned property to be received, collected, and disposed of, as provided in said act, the said agents shall take charge of and lease, for periods not exceeding twelve months, the abandoned lands, houses, and tenements within the districts therein named, and shall also provide, in such leases or otherwise, for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of national military occupation within said insurrectionary States formerly held as slaves, who are or shall become free. Property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys arising from the leasing of abandoned lands, houses, and tenements, or from sales of captured and abandoned property collected and sold in pursuance of said act or of this act, or from fees collected under the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President, dated respectively the twenty-eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the thirty-first day of March, and the eleventh day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, or under any amendments or modifications thereof, which have been or shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President, for conducting the commercial intercourse which has been or shall be licensed and permitted by the President, with and in States declared in insurrection, shall, after satisfying therefrom all proper and necessary expenses to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and all accounts of moneys received or expended in connection therewith shall be audited by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury. That the first section of the "Act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of fraud in insurrectionary districts in the United States," approved March twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, is hereby extended so as to include the descriptions of property mentioned in an act entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, respectively; and that the sales provided for in said act first mentioned may be made at such place as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. And section six of said first-mentioned act is hereby amended so as to include every description of property mentioned in the acts of July thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two aforesaid; and that all property, real or personal, described in the acts to which this is in addition, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged,

either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the prohibitions and provisions of the act approved July thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of the acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, shall apply to all commercial intercourse by and between persons residing or being within districts within the present or future lines of national military occupation in the States or parts of States declared in insurrection, whether with each other or with persons residing or being within districts declared in insurrection and not within those lines; and that all persons within the United States, not native or naturalized citizens thereof, shall be subject to the same prohibitions, in all commercial intercourse with inhabitants of States or parts of States declared in insurrection, as citizens of loyal States are subject to under the said act or acts.

Prohibitions of act of 1861, ch. 3, to apply to what.

What persons subject to prohibitions.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any part of a loyal State shall be under the control of insurgents, or shall be in dangerous proximity to places under their control, all commercial intercourse therein and therewith shall be subject to the same prohibitions and conditions as are created by the said acts, as to such intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, for such time and to such extent as shall from time to time become necessary to protect the public interests, and be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President.

When parts of loyal States to be subject to prohibitions.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the fifth section of the act approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the fourth section of the act approved March twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as directs the manner of distributing fines, penalties, and forfeitures, is hereby repealed, and that, in lieu of the distribution thereby directed to be made to informers, collectors, and other officers of the customs, the court decreeing condemnation may award such compensation to customs officers, informers, or other persons, for any service connected therewith, as will tend to promote vigilance in protecting the public interests, and as shall be just and equitable, in no case, however, to exceed the aggregate amount heretofore directed by the said fifth section.

Mode of distribution of fines, forfeitures, &c.

Repeal of part of 1862, ch. 81, § 5; 1863, ch. 20, § 4.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no property seized or taken upon any of the inland waters of the United States by the naval forces thereof shall be regarded as a maritime prize; but all property so seized or taken shall be promptly delivered to the proper officers of the courts, or as provided in this act and in the said act approved March twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Property taken on inland waters not to be deemed maritime prize, but, &c., 1863, ch. 120.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to authorize agents to purchase for the United States any products of States declared in insurrection, at such places therein as shall be designated by him, at such prices as shall be agreed on with the seller, not exceeding the market value thereof at the place of delivery, nor exceeding three-fourths of the market value thereof in the

Agents to purchase for the United States any products of States in insurrection.

Purchase money. city of New York at the latest quotations known to the agent purchasing: *Provided*, That no part of the purchase-money for any products so purchased shall be paid or agreed to be paid out of any other fund than that arising from property sold as captured or abandoned, or purchased and sold under the provisions of this act. All property so purchased shall be forwarded for sale at such place or places as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the moneys arising therefrom, after payment of the purchase-money and the other expenses connected therewith, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and the accounts of all moneys so received and paid shall be rendered to, and audited by, the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

Disposition of property purchased.

Authority to license commercial relations with States in insurrection repealed, except, &c. 1861, ch. 3, § 5. SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of section five of the act of thirteenth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty one, aforesaid, as authorizes the President, in his discretion, to license or permit commercial relations in any State or section the inhabitants of which are declared in a state of insurrection, is hereby repealed, except so far as may be necessary to authorize supplying the necessities of loyal persons residing in insurrectionary States within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States, as indicated by published order of the commanding general of the department or district so occupied; and, also, except so far as may be necessary to authorize persons residing within such lines to bring or send to market in the loyal States any products which they shall have produced with their own labor or the labor of freedmen or others employed and paid by them, pursuant to rules relating thereto which may be established under proper authority. And no goods, wares, or merchandise shall be taken into a State declared in insurrection, or transported therein, except to and from such places, and to such monthly amounts, as shall have been previously agreed upon in writing by the commanding general of the department in which such places are situated, and an officer designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose.

Officers and men in land and naval service prohibited from dealing in captured, &c., property. SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers and privates of the regular and volunteer forces of the United States, and all officers, sailors, and marines in the naval service, are hereby prohibited from buying or selling, trading, or in any way dealing in the kind or description of property mentioned in this act and the act to which this is in addition, whereby to receive or expect any profit, benefit, or advantage to himself, or any other person directly or indirectly connected with him. And it shall be the duty of such officer, private, sailor, or marine, when such property shall come into his possession or custody, or within his control, to give notice thereof to some agent appointed by virtue of this act, and to turn the same over to such agent without delay. Any officer of the United States, civil, military, or naval, or any sutler, soldier, marine, or other person, who shall violate any provision of this act, or who shall take or cause to be taken into a State declared to be in in-

Penalty for so doing, &c.

surrection, or to any other point, to be thence taken into such State, or who shall transport or sell, or otherwise dispose of therein, any goods, wares, or merchandise whatsoever, except in pursuance of license and authority of the President, as provided in said fifth section of the act of July thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, aforesaid, and any officer or other person aforesaid who shall make any false statement or representation upon which license and authority shall be granted for such transportation, sale, or other disposition, and any officer or other person aforesaid who shall, under any license or authority obtained, willfully and knowingly transport, sell, or otherwise dispose of any other goods, wares, or merchandise than such as are in good faith so licensed and authorized, or shall willfully and knowingly transport, sell, or dispose of the same, or any portion thereof, in violation of the terms of such license or authority, or of any rule or regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the same, or shall be guilty of any act of embezzlement, of willful misappropriation of public or private money or property, of keeping false accounts, or of willfully making any false returns, or of any other act amounting to a felony, shall be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor, and fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to punishment in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, before any court, civil or military, competent to try the same. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to institute such investigations as may be necessary to detect and prevent frauds and abuses in the trade and other transactions contemplated by this act or by the acts to which this is supplementary. And the agents making such investigations shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and make examinations on oath.

1861, ch. 3, § 5.

Investigations to prevent frauds and abuses.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary to secure the proper and economical execution of the provisions of this act, and shall defray all expenses of such execution from the proceeds of fees imposed by said rules and regulations, of sales of captured and abandoned property, and of sales hereinbefore authorized.

Rules and regulations under this act.

Approved, July 2, 1864.

PROCLAMATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein conformably to that provision of the Constitution which requires duties to be uniform throughout the United States; and whereas a combination of persons, engaged in such insurrection, have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels, and property of good citizens of the country lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas and in waters of the United States; and whereas an executive proclamation has been already issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist therefrom, calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate and determine thereon:

Blockade of
ports in certain
States declared.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of quiet and orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupations, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, have further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and of the law of nations in such case provided. For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach or shall attempt to leave either of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will indorse on her register the fact and date of such warning, and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port, for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize, as may be deemed advisable.

And I hereby proclaim and declare that if any person, under the pretended authority of the said States, or under

any other pretense, shall molest a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on board of her, such person will be held amenable to the laws of the United States for the prevention and punishment of piracy.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

[L. s.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas; for the reasons assigned in my proclamation of the nineteenth instant, a blockade of the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas was ordered to be established; and whereas since that date public property of the United States has been seized, the collection of the revenue obstructed, and duly commissioned officers of the United States, while engaged in executing the orders of their superiors, have been arrested and held in custody as prisoners, or have been impeded in the discharge of their official duties, without due legal process, by persons claiming to act under authorities of the States of Virginia and North Carolina :

Preamble.

Blockade extended to ports of other States.

An efficient blockade of the ports of those States will also be established.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

[L. s.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against the laws, Constitution, and Gov-

Preamble.

ernment of the United States, which had broken out within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection, and to cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President; and whereas such insurrection has since broken out, and yet exists, within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas; and whereas the insurgents in all the said States claim to act under the authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which such combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed by said States:

1793, ch. 36.

Inhabitants of certain States declared to be in insurrection. 1861, ch. 3.

Commercial intercourse there-with prohibited.

Goods, &c., forfeited.

Ships, &c., forfeited after fifteen days.

Duty of district attorneys, marshals, &c.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and of such other parts of that State and the other States hereinbefore named as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be, from time to time, occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents,) are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed; that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from said States, with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; and that, from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said States, with said exceptions, found at sea, or in any port of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States; and I hereby enjoin upon all district attorneys, marshals, and officers of the revenue, and of the military and naval forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or

declared by it, leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant, if, in his judgment, the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

Remission of penalties. 1861, ch. 3, § 2.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina, Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina, and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and whereas the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans have since been blockaded; but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Preamble.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress approved on the thirteenth of July last, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons, things, and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this proclamation.

Ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans declared open, subject to limitations and regulations.

1861, ch. 3, § 5.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of May,

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRADE WITH PORTS OPENED BY
PROCLAMATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

May 12, 1862.

Regulations as
to trade with
opened ports.

1. To vessels clearing from foreign ports and destined to ports opened by the proclamation of the President of the United States of this date, namely, Beaufort, in North Carolina, Port Royal, in South Carolina, and New Orleans, in Louisiana, licenses will be granted by consuls of the United States upon satisfactory evidence that the vessels so licensed will convey no persons, property, or information contraband of war either to or from the said ports, which licenses shall be exhibited to the collector of the port to which said vessels may be respectively bound, immediately on arrival, and, if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade, and on leaving either of said ports every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the collector of the customs, according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war for any purpose whatever.

Licenses.

2. To vessels of the United States clearing coastwise for the ports aforesaid, licenses can only be obtained from the Treasury Department.

Blockade as to
other ports not
relaxed.

3. In all other respects the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained, nor is it relaxed by the proclamation, except in regard to the ports to which the relaxation is by that instrument expressly applied.

S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
1862, ch. 98, § 2.

Whereas, in and by the second section of an act of Congress passed on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1862, entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other

purposes," it was made the duty of the President to declare on or before the first day of July then next following, by his proclamation, in what States and parts of States insurrection exists:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the States of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and the State of Virginia, except the following counties: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshal, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmore, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Webster, Fayette, and Raleigh, are now in insurrection and rebellion, and by reason thereof the civil authority of the United States is obstructed so that the provisions of the "Act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, cannot be peaceably executed, and that the taxes legally chargeable upon real estate under the act last aforesaid, lying within the States and parts of States as aforesaid, together with a penalty of fifty per centum of said taxes, shall be a lien upon the tracts or lots of the same, severally charged, till paid.

Certain States and parts of States proclaimed to be in rebellion.

1861, ch. 45.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

F. W. SEWARD,

Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection and to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

Persons engaged in rebellion warned to cease aiding therein and to return to their allegiance.

1862, ch. 195, § 6.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

1861, ch. 3.

Whereas, in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, I did, by proclamation dated August 16, 1861, declare that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and of such other parts of that State and the other States hereinbefore named as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be, from time to time, occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents) were in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States was unlawful, and would remain unlawful, until such insurrection should cease or be suppressed, and that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States without the license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same to or from said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, would be forfeited to the United States; and whereas experience has shown that the exceptions made in and by said proclamation embarrass the due enforcement of said act of July 13, 1861, and the proper regulation of the commercial intercourse authorized by said act with the loyal citizens of said States:

Exceptions in proclamation of August 16, 1861, revoked.

Inhabitants of certain States declared to be in insurrection.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby revoke the said exceptions, and declare that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and except also the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort in North Carolina,) are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial in-

tercourse not licensed and conducted as provided in said act between the said States and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed, and notice thereof has been duly given by proclamation; and all cotton, tobacco, and other products, and all other goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, without the license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, will, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, be forfeited to the United States.

Commercial intercourse prohibited, except, &c.

Cotton and other products, &c., forfeited, unless, &c.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in my proclamation of the twenty-seventh of April, 1861, the ports of the States of Virginia and North Carolina were, for reasons therein set forth, placed under blockade; and whereas the port of Alexandria, Virginia, has since been blockaded, but as the blockade of said port may now be safely relaxed, with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Preamble.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said port of Alexandria shall so far cease and determine, from and after this date, that commercial intercourse with said port, except as to persons, things, and information contraband of war, may from this date be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order which is appended to my proclamation of the 12th of May, 1862.

Commercial intercourse with Alexandria permitted, subject, &c.

1861, ch. 3, § 5.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day

of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, in and by the Constitution of the United States it is provided that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment;" and whereas a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and whereas the congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and whereas, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and whereas it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to reinaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respective States:

Pardon granted
to those in rebel-
lion upon condi-
tion, &c.

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have, directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

Form of oath.

"I, ———, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States

and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court: so help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefit of the foregoing provisions are all who are, or shall have been, civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called confederate government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are, or shall have been, military or naval officers of said so-called confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army, or of lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the Army or Navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

Persons excepted from amnesty.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such State at the presidential election of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State government which shall be republican, and in nowise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence."

Re-establishment of State government in certain States.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class, will not be objected to by the national Executive. And it is suggested as not improper that, in constructing a loyal State government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the constitution, and the general code of laws,

Provision as to freedmen.

Name, &c., of State to be retained.

as before the rebellion, he maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State government.

Proclamation
does not refer to
certain loyal
States, &c.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State governments, has no reference to States where loyal State governments have all the while been maintained. And for the same reason, it may be proper to further say that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive. And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended, and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the national authority and loyal State governments may be re-established within said States, or in any of them; and, while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the eighth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas were, for reasons therein set forth, placed under blockade; and whereas the port of Brownsville, in the district of Brazos Santiago, in the State of Texas, has since been blockaded, but as the blockade of said port may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Blockade of
Brownsville to
cease, so far that,
&c.
1861, ch. 3, § 5.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said port of Brownsville shall so far cease and determine from and after this date, that commercial intercourse with said port, except as to persons, things, and information hereinafter specified, may, from this date, be carried on,

subject to the laws of the United States, to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and, until the rebellion shall have been suppressed, to such orders as may be promulgated by the general commanding the department, or by an officer duly authorized by him and commanding at said port. This proclamation does not authorize or allow the shipment or conveyance of persons in, or intending to enter the service of the insurgents, or of things or information intended for their use, or for their aid or comfort, nor, except upon the permission of the Secretary of War, or some officer duly authorized by him, of the following prohibited articles, namely, cannon, mortars, fire-arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, powder, saltpeter, sulphur, balls, bullets, pikes, swords, boarding-caps, (always excepting the quantity of the said articles which may be necessary for the defense of the ship and those who compose the crew,) saddles, bridles, cartridge-bag material, percussion and other caps, clothing adapted for uniforms, sail-cloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, intoxicating drinks, other than beer and light native wines.

Certain ship-
ments, &c., not
allowed.

List of prohi b-
ited articles.

To vessels clearing from foreign ports and destined to the port of Brownsville, opened by this proclamation, licenses will be granted by consuls of the United States upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no persons, property, or information excepted or prohibited above, either to or from the said port; which licenses shall be exhibited to the collector of said port immediately on arrival, and, if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade; and, on leaving said port, every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the collector of the customs, according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violations of said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war for any purpose whatever.

Licenses to ves-
sels from foreign
ports.

Violation of con-
ditions to work
forfeiture.

In all respects, except as herein specified, the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained, nor is it relaxed by this proclamation except in regard to the port to which relaxation is or has been expressly applied.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

[L. s.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, and Fernandina and Pensacola, in the State of Florida, were, for the reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and whereas the said ports were subsequently blockaded accordingly, but having, for some time past, been in the military possession of the United States, it is deemed advisable that they should be opened to domestic and foreign commerce:

Blockade of
Norfolk, Fernan-
dina, and Pensa-
cola to so far cease
that, &c.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled "An act farther to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Norfolk, Fernandina, and Pensacola shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of December next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons, things, and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to such military and naval regulations as are now in force, or may hereafter be found necessary.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

November 23, 1864.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRADE FROM FOREIGN PORTS
WITH PORTS OPENED BY PROCLAMATION.

1. To vessels clearing from foreign ports and destined to ports opened by the proclamation of the President of the United States dated the 19th instant—namely, Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, and Fernandina and Pensacola, in the State of Florida, and other ports heretofore opened by proclamation—licenses will be granted by consuls of the United States upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no persons, property, or information contraband of war, either to or from the said ports, which

license shall be exhibited to the collector of the port to which said vessels may be respectively bound immediately on arrival, and if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade. And on leaving either of said ports, every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the collector of the customs according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war for any purpose whatever.

2. In all other respects the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained, nor is it relaxed by the proclamation except in regard to the ports to which the relaxation is by that instrument expressly applied.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamations of the nineteenth and twenty-seventh days of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the ports of the United States in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas were declared to be subject to blockade; but whereas the said blockade has, in consequence of actual military occupation by this Government, since been conditionally set aside, or relaxed, in respect to the ports of Norfolk and Alexandria, in the State of Virginia; Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina; Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina; Pensacola and Fernandina, in the State of Florida; and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana; and whereas, by the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved on the thirteenth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," the President, for the reasons therein set forth, is authorized to close certain ports of entry:

Preamble.

1861, ch 3, § 4.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the ports of Richmond, Tappahannock, Cherrystone, Yorktown, and Petersburg, in Virginia; of Camden, (Elizabeth City,) Edenton, Plymouth, Washington, New Berne, Ocracoke, and Wilmington, in North Carolina; of Charleston, Georgetown, and Beaufort, in South Carolina; of Savannah, St. Mary's, and Brunswick, (Darien,) in Georgia; of Mobile, in Alabama; of Pearl River, (Shieldsborough,) Natchez, and Vicksburgh, in Mississippi; of Saint Augustine, Key West, Saint Marks, (Port Leon,) Saint Johns, (Jacksonville,) and Appalachicola, in Florida; of Teche, (Franklin,) in Louisiana;

Certain ports closed.

of Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, (Point Isabel,) and Brownsville, in Texas, are hereby closed, and all right of importation, warehousing, and other privileges shall, in respect to the ports aforesaid, cease until they shall have again been opened by order of the President; and if, while said ports are so closed, any ship or vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duties, shall attempt to enter any such port, the same, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamation of this date, the port of Key West, in the State of Florida, was inadvertently included among those which are not open to commerce:

Port of Key
West to remain
open.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the said port of Key West is, and shall remain open, to foreign and domestic commerce upon the same conditions by which that commerce has there hitherto been governed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[D. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, by the proclamation of the President of the eleventh day of April last, certain ports of the United States therein specified, which had previously been subject to blockade, were, for objects of public safety, declared, in con-

formity with previous special legislation of Congress, to be closed against foreign commerce during the national will, to be thereafter expressed and made known by the President; and whereas events and circumstances have since occurred which, in my judgment, render it expedient to remove that restriction, except as to the ports of Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, (Point Isabel,) and Brownsville, in the State of Texas:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports aforesaid, not excepted as above, shall be open to foreign commerce from and after the first day of July next; that commercial intercourse with the said ports may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If, however, any vessel from a foreign port shall enter any of the before-named excepted ports in the State of Texas, she will continue to be held liable to the penalties prescribed by the act of Congress approved on the thirteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the persons on board of her to such penalties as may be incurred, pursuant to the laws of war, for trading or attempting to trade with an enemy.

Ports formerly closed, re-opened, except, &c.

And I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the United States of America do, henceforth, disallow to all persons trading, or attempting to trade, in any ports of the United States in violation of the laws thereof, all pretense of belligerent rights and privileges; and I give notice that, from the date of this proclamation, all such offenders will be held and dealt with as pirates.

Belligerent rights disallowed.

It is also ordered that all restrictions upon trade heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi River, save those relating to contraband of war, to the reservation of the rights of the United States to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, and to the twenty-five per cent. upon purchases of cotton, be removed. All provisions of the internal revenue law will be carried into effect under the proper officers.

Certain restrictions upon trade removed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. HUNTER,

Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamation [Executive Order] of the twenty-ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and

Post, p. 131.
Preamble.

sixty-five, all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and commercial intercourse, with certain exceptions therein specified and set forth, were removed "in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi River, as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupation;" and whereas, by my proclamation of the twenty-second of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, for reasons therein given, it was declared that certain ports of the United States which had been previously closed against foreign commerce, should, with certain specified exceptions, be reopened to such commerce, on and after the first day of July next, subject to the laws of the United States and in pursuance of such regulations as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and whereas I am satisfactorily informed that dangerous combinations against the laws of the United States no longer exist within the State of Tennessee; that the insurrection heretofore existing within said State has been suppressed; that within the boundaries thereof the authority of the United States is undisputed; and that such officers of the United States as have been duly commissioned are in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions:

Restrictions on trade east of the Mississippi River removed, contraband of war, &c., excepted.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the removal of products of States heretofore declared in insurrection, reserving and excepting only those relating to contraband of war, as hereinafter recited, and also those which relate to the reservation of the rights of the United States to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi River, are annulled, and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed; and that on and after the first day of July next all restrictions upon foreign commerce with said ports, with the exception and reservation aforesaid, be likewise removed; and that the commerce of said States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the customs provided by law; and such officers of the customs shall receive any captured and abandoned property that may be turned over to them, under the law, by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of such property as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The following articles contraband of war are excepted from the effect of this proclamation: Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, and gray uniforms and cloth.

The insurrection in Tennessee declared suppressed.

And I hereby also proclaim and declare that the insurrection, so far as it relates to and within the State of Tennessee and the inhabitants of the said State of Tennessee as reorganized and constituted under their recently adopted constitution and reorganization, and accepted by them, is suppressed, and therefore, also, that all the disabilities and disqualifications attaching to said State and the inhabitants

thereof consequent upon any proclamations, issued by virtue of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to further provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved the thirteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, are removed.

1861, ch. 3.

But nothing herein contained shall be considered or construed as in anywise changing or impairing any of the penalties and forfeitures for treason heretofore incurred under the laws of the United States, or any of the provisions, restrictions, or disabilities set forth in my proclamation, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, or as impairing existing regulations for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and the exercise of military law in cases where it shall be necessary for the general public safety and welfare during the existing insurrection; nor shall this proclamation affect, or in any way impair, any laws heretofore passed by Congress, and duly approved by the President, or any proclamations or orders, issued by him, during the aforesaid insurrection, abolishing slavery, or in any way affecting the relations of slavery, whether of persons or of property; but, on the contrary, all such laws and proclamations heretofore made or issued are expressly saved, and declared to be in full force and virtue.

Penalties, &c., for treason not impaired.

Former proclamations, &c., to be in force.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the proclamations of the President, of the nineteenth and twenty-seventh of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, a blockade of certain ports of the United States was set on foot; but whereas the reasons for that measure have ceased to exist :

Preamble.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim the blockade aforesaid to be rescinded as to all the ports aforesaid, including that of Galveston and other ports west of the Mississippi River, which ports will be open to foreign commerce on the first of July next, on the terms and conditions set forth in my proclamation of the twenty-second of May last. It is to be understood, however, that the blockade thus rescinded was an international measure for the purpose of protecting the sovereign rights of the

Blockade rescinded.

Purposes of the blockade.

United States. The greater or less subversion of civil authority in the region to which it applied, and the impracticability of at once restoring that in due efficiency, may, for a season, make it advisable to employ the Army and Navy of the United States towards carrying the laws into effect, whenever such employment may be necessary.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. HUNTER.

Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas it has been the desire of the General Government of the United States to restore unrestricted commercial intercourse between and in the several States as soon as the same could be safely done, in view of resistance to the authority of the United States by combinations of armed insurgents; and whereas that desire has been shown in my proclamations of the twenty-ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the thirteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and the twenty-third of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; and whereas it now seems expedient and proper to remove restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise trade and commercial intercourse between and within the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River:

Executive order.
Post, p. 131.

Restrictions on
trade west of the
Mississippi River
removed.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the purchase and removal of products of States and parts of States and Territories heretofore declared in insurrection, lying west of the Mississippi River, (excepting only those relating to property heretofore purchased by the agents, or captured by or surrendered to the forces of the United States, and to the transportation thereto or therein, on private account, of arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, gray uniforms and gray cloth,) are annulled; and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed; and also that the commerce of such States and parts of States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the customs, [who] shall receive any captured and abandoned property that may be turned over to them, under the law, by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of the same in accordance with instructions on the subject, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. HUNTER,

Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamations of the thirteenth and twenty-fourth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, removing restrictions, in part, upon internal, domestic, and coastwise intercourse and trade with those States recently declared in insurrection, certain articles were excepted from the effect of said proclamations as contraband of war; and whereas the necessity for restricting trade in said articles has now, in a great measure, ceased:

Preamble.

It is hereby ordered that on and after the 1st day of September, 1865, all restrictions aforesaid be removed, so that the articles declared by the said proclamations to be contraband of war may be imported into and sold in said States, subject only to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

All restrictions on trade removed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

[L. S.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

September 1, 1865.

The foregoing proclamation is hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of officers of the Treasury Department.

In conformity with its terms, articles heretofore regarded as prohibited may be transported to places in States heretofore declared in insurrection without any restrictions, except guns, pistols, and ammunition. Applications for the shipment of these should be made, in writing, to the proper officers of the customs, who will forward them to the Department for its decision, accompanied with such recommendations as they may be disposed to make.

H. McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commercial in-
tercourse licensed

1861, ch. 3.

Considering that the existing circumstances of the country allow a partial restoration of commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of those parts of the United States heretofore declared to be in insurrection and the citizens of the loyal States of the Union, and exercising the authority and discretion confided to me by the act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," I hereby license and permit such commercial intercourse, in all cases within the rules and regulations which have been or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the conducting and carrying on of the same on the inland waters and ways of the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *February 28, 1862.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING INTERNAL COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.

1861, ch. 3.

By virtue of the authority confided to the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the license of the President of the United States, permitting commercial intercourse, in certain cases, under said act, the following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for conducting *internal* commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of those parts of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection and the citizens of the loyal States of the Union; which rules and regulations are to remain in force so long as the condition of hostilities shall continue, unless sooner modified or revoked:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 4, 1862.*

1st. All licenses shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all applications therefor must be made in writing to him, stating specifically the purposes for which the license is desired; and, if for general or special trade, setting forth the character and aggregate value of the merchandise to be transported, the destination thereof, and the proposed route of transportation; and also the character of the merchandise, if any, desired in exchange, with the proposed route of transit thereof, and its destination.

2d. Before the delivery of any license, the party therein permitted to trade shall execute a bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of at least twice the amount of the trade so licensed, which bond shall be sub-

ject to such approval and conditioned in such terms as shall be specified in the license.

3d. All transportation to be made by virtue of any license shall be made under permits, to be issued by such duly authorized officers of the Treasury Department as shall be designated in the license, which permits shall specify the number and kind of packages, with the marks thereon, and, in general terms, the character thereof.

4th. When application is made for a transportation permit, the applicant shall file with the officer authorized by the license to grant such permit a copy of the license under which application is made, which copy shall be compared with the original and certified by such officer; and also correct invoices, in duplicate, signed by the consignor, showing the actual values of the merchandise at the place of purchase; and also a statement, in duplicate, of the route of transit and destination of the merchandise so to be transported, and the consignee thereof. The applicant shall also make and file with such officer an affidavit that the values are correctly stated in the invoices, and that the packages contain nothing except as stated therein, and that the merchandise so permitted to be transported shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be disposed of by him or by his authority or connivance in violation of the terms of the license.

5th. All transportation shall be permitted and all exchanges supervised, either at Cincinnati, Louisville, Paducah, Saint Louis, or such other place as may hereafter be specified by the Secretary of the Treasury. Transportation permits shall be granted by the surveyor of the port whence the transit commenced, or by other officers named in the license, and shall be approved and countersigned by such other officer as shall be named in the license for that purpose; and all exchanges shall be supervised by such officer as may be designated for that purpose in the license; and the amount of each permit shall, at the date of its issue, be indorsed upon the original license.

6th. All packages whatsoever, before being permitted to go into any part of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection, shall be examined by a duly authorized officer, which examination shall be certified and approved by such officer as shall be specified in the license.

7th. For each permit granted under the provisions of these rules and regulations there shall be charged and collected one-half of one per cent. upon the value of the merchandise so permitted at the place of purchase, which shall be collected by the officer granting the permit before delivery thereof.

8th. All officers acting under these rules shall keep an accurate record of all their transactions under the several licenses granted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall make weekly reports to him in relation thereto, as much in detail as practicable; transmitting with such reports a list of all permits granted, and one of the duplicate invoices and statements, upon which shall be indorsed the date of the

authority under which such permit was granted. Weekly returns shall be made of all fees and emoluments received.

9th. All licenses and permits shall be liable to modification or revocation by the Secretary of the Treasury.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CIRCULAR TO CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 29, 1862.

It is desirable to remove, as far as may properly be done, the restrictions upon commercial intercourse between the loyal States and those States and parts of States heretofore declared by proclamation of the President to be in insurrection, and which may resume and maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of the insurgents. The rules and regulations governing internal commerce heretofore prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury are therefore hereby so far modified as to authorize the respective surveyors of the customs at the ports of Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, Paducah, Cairo, and Saint Louis, to issue permits for the transportation of merchandise, and for the exchange of the same for money or products of such States and parts of States, upon application being made to them respectively, if satisfied of the loyalty and good faith of the applicant, and upon the filing of an affidavit properly executed, that the permit so applied for shall not, if granted, be used so as to give in any way any aid, comfort, information, or encouragement to persons in insurrection against the Government of the United States, or under insurrectionary control and direction.

You will hereafter cease collecting any percentage or fees for permitting the transit and exchange of merchandise between the citizens of loyal States and loyal citizens of insurrectionary sections of the country occupied or controlled by the forces of the United States, other than the usual charge of twenty cents for such permit so granted; and you will make no charge for permits for merchandise forwarded from any place in a loyal State to another in the same or other like State, nor exercise any supervision over the trade between such States except such as may be necessary to prevent supplies of any description being furnished to insurgents.

It is furthermore directed that no permits be granted for any articles forbidden by the military authorities to be transported into the territory occupied by the forces of the United States.

Parties, therefore, desiring licenses and permits for commercial trade, under the rules and regulations as herein modified, will hereafter make their application direct to the proper surveyor, and not to the Secretary of the Treasury.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

REGULATIONS
CONCERNING
INTERNAL AND COASTWISE COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 28, 1862.*

In pursuance of law, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, entitled "An act to further provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," and an act supplementary thereto, approved May 20, 1862, and for the purpose of preventing the conveyance of arms, munitions of war, and other supplies to persons in insurrection against the United States, the following regulations concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States and sections are prescribed.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

I. No goods, wares, or merchandise, whatever may be the ostensible destination thereof, shall be transported to any place now under the control of the insurgents; nor to any place on the south side of the Potomac River; nor to any place on the north side of the Potomac, and south of the Washington and Annapolis Railroad; nor to any place on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake; nor to any place on the south side of the Ohio River, below Wheeling, except Louisville; nor to any place on the west side of the Mississippi River, below the mouth of the Des Moines, except Saint Louis, without a permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department. And the special agents of this Department may temporarily extend these restrictions to such other places in their respective districts, and make such local rules to be observed therein, as may from time to time become necessary, promptly reporting their action to the Secretary of the Treasury for his sanction or disapproval.

II. All transportation of coin or bullion to any State or section heretofore declared to be in insurrection is absolutely prohibited, except for military purposes and under military orders, or under the special license of the Secretary of the Treasury. And no payment of gold or silver shall be made for cotton or other merchandise within any such State or section. And all cotton or other merchandise purchased or paid for therein, directly or indirectly, in gold or silver, shall be forfeited to the United States.

III. No clearance or permit whatsoever will be granted for any shipment to any port, place, or section affected by the existing blockade, except for military purposes, and upon the certificate and request of the Department of War or the Department of the Navy.

IV. All applications for permits to transport or trade under these regulations shall state the character and value of the merchandise to be

transported, the consignee and destination thereof, with the route of transportation and the number and description of the packages with the marks thereon.

V. Every applicant for such permits shall present with his application the original invoices of the goods, wares, and merchandise to be transported, and shall make and file with the officer granting the permit an affidavit that the quantities, descriptions, and values are correctly stated in said invoices, true copies of which shall be annexed to and filed with the affidavit, and that the packages contain nothing except as stated in the invoices; that the merchandise so permitted shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be disposed of by him or by his authority, connivance, or assent, in violation of the terms of the permit, and that neither the permit so granted, nor the merchandise to be transported, shall be so used or disposed of by him or by his authority, connivance, or assent, as in any way to give aid, comfort, information, or encouragement to persons in insurrection against the United States. And, furthermore, that the applicant is loyal to the Government of the United States, and will in all things so deport himself.

VI. No permit shall be granted to ship goods, wares, or merchandise to States or parts of States heretofore declared to be in insurrection, or to places under insurrectionary control, or occupied by the military forces of the United States, except to persons residing or doing business therein whose loyalty and good faith shall be certified by an officer of the Government or other person duly authorized to make such certificate, or by a duly appointed board of trade therein, by whose approval and permission only the same shall be unladed or disposed of. And no permit shall be granted to ship merchandise *from* any such State or part of State in violation of any order restricting shipments therefrom, made for military purposes by the commandant of the *department* from which such shipment is to be made.

VII. Collectors or surveyors of customs, before granting clearances or permits, may require bond, with reasonable surety, in such cases as they shall think necessary to protect the public interests, conditioned that there shall be no violation of the terms or spirit of the clearance or permit, or of the averments of the affidavit upon which the same is granted.

VIII. No permit shall be granted to ship intoxicating drinks, or other thing prohibited by the military authorities, into territory occupied by the military forces of the United States, except upon the written request of the commandant of the *department* in which such territory is embraced, or of some person duly authorized by him to make such request.

IX. In order to defray the expenses under these regulations, a fee of twenty cents will be charged for each permit granted; and shipments permitted to and from States heretofore declared to be in insurrection shall, in addition thereto, be charged with the following fees, viz: five cents on each one hundred dollars over three hundred dollars on all shipments to such States or sections; fifty cents on each one thousand pounds of cotton, and twenty-five cents on each one thousand pounds of sugar permitted *from* such State.

X. No vessel, boat, or vehicle used for transportation upon or south of the Potomac River, or north of the Potomac and south of the Washington and Annapolis Railroad, or to the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, or southwardly on or from the Ohio River below Wheeling, or westwardly or southwardly on or from the Mississippi River below the mouth of the Des Moines, shall receive on board any goods, wares, or

merchandise destined to any place commercial intercourse with which now is or hereafter may be restricted as aforesaid, unless the same be accompanied with a permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department, except as hereinafter provided in regulation number XIV.

XI. No vessel, boat, or other vehicle used for transportation from eastern cities, or elsewhere in the loyal States, shall carry goods, wares, or merchandise into any place section, or State restricted as aforesaid, without the permit of the duly authorized officer of the customs, application for which permit may be made to such authorized officer near the point of destination as may suit the convenience of the shipper.

XII. No vessel, boat, or other vehicle used for transportation shall put off any goods, wares, or merchandise at any place other than that named in the permit as the place of destination.

XIII. Before any boat or vessel running on any of the western waters south of Louisville or Saint Louis, or other waters within or adjacent to any State or section commercial intercourse with which now is or may hereafter be restricted as aforesaid, shall depart from any port where there is a collector or surveyor of customs, there shall be exhibited to the collector or surveyor, or such other officer as may be authorized to act in his stead, a true manifest of its entire cargo, and a clearance obtained to proceed on its voyage; and when freights are received on board at a place where there is no collector or surveyor, as hereinafter provided in regulation XIV, then the same exhibit shall be made and clearance obtained at the first port to be passed where there is such an officer; and such vessel or boat shall be reported and the manifest of its cargo exhibited to the collector or surveyor of every port to be passed on the trip where there is such an officer; but no new clearance shall be necessary unless additional freights shall have been taken on board after the last clearance. Immediately on arriving at the port of final destination, and before discharging any part of its cargo, the manifest shall be exhibited to the surveyor of such port, or other officer authorized to act in his stead, whose approval for landing the cargo shall be indorsed on the manifest before any part thereof shall be discharged; and the clearance and shipping permits of all such vessels and boats shall be exhibited to the officer in command of any naval vessel or military post whenever such officer may require it.

XIV. To facilitate trade and guard against improper transportation, "aids to the revenue" will be appointed from time to time on cars, vessels, and boats, when desired by owners, agents, or masters thereof, which aids will have free carriage on the respective cars, vessels, and boats on which they are placed, and will allow proper way freights to be taken on board without permit, keeping a statement thereof, and reporting the same to the collector or surveyor of the first port to be passed on the trip, where there is such an officer, from whom a permit therefor must be obtained or the goods returned under his direction. No permit will be granted for transportation into any insurrectionary State or district, except on cars, vessels, and boats carrying such aids.

XV. All vessels, boats, and other vehicles used for transportation violating any of the above regulations, and all goods, wares, and merchandise shipped or transported in violation thereof, will be forfeited to the United States. If any false statement be made or deception practiced in obtaining a permit, such permit, and all others connected therewith or affected thereby, will be absolutely void, and all merchandise shipped thereunder shall be forfeited to the United States. In all cases of forfeiture as aforesaid immediate seizure will be made and proceedings instituted promptly for condemnation. The attention of all

officers of the Government, common carriers, shippers, consignees, owners, masters, agents, drivers, and other persons connected with the transportation of merchandise, or trading therein, is particularly directed to the acts of July 13, 1861, and May 20, 1862, above referred to.

XVI. All Army supplies transported under military orders are excepted from the above regulations. But this exception does not extend to sutlers' goods or others designed for sale at military posts or camps.

XVII. When any officer of the customs shall find in his district any goods, wares, or merchandise which in his opinion are in danger of being transported to insurgents, he may, if he thinks it expedient, require the owner or holder thereof to give reasonable security that they shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and shall not in any way be used to give aid or encouragement to the insurgents. If the required security be not given, such officer shall promptly state the facts to the United States marshal for the district within which such goods are situated, or, if beyond the jurisdiction of a United States marshal, then to the commandant of the nearest military post, whose duty it shall be to take possession thereof and hold them for safe-keeping, reporting the facts promptly to the Secretary of the Treasury, and awaiting instructions.

XVIII. Where ports heretofore blockaded have been opened by the proclamation of the President, licenses will be granted by United States consuls, on application by the proper parties, to vessels clearing from foreign ports to the ports so opened, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessels so licensed will convey no person, property, or information contraband of war, either to or from said ports, which license shall be shown to the collector of the port to which the vessel is bound, and, if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade. And on leaving any port so opened the vessel must have a clearance from the collector, according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of the conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from entering the United States for any purpose during the war.

XIX. United States vessels clearing from domestic ports to any of the ports so opened will apply to the custom-house officers of the proper ports, in the usual manner, for licenses or clearances under the regulations heretofore established

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 28, 1862.

The attention of all officers and others connected with the Army of the United States is called to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States or sections, dated August 28, 1862.

I. Commandants of departments, districts, and posts will render all such military aid as may become necessary in carrying out the provisions of said regulations and enforcing observance thereof to the extent directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as can possibly be done without danger to the operations or safety of their respective commands.

II. There will be no interference with trade or shipments of cotton or other merchandise conducted in pursuance of said regulations within any territory occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States,

unless absolutely necessary to the successful execution of military plans or movements therein. But in cases of violations of the conditions of any clearance or permit granted under said regulations, and in cases of unlawful traffic, the guilty party or parties will be arrested and the facts promptly reported to the commandant of the department for orders.

III. No officer of the Army or other person connected therewith will seize cotton or other property of individuals unless exposed to destruction by the enemy, or needed for military purposes, or for confiscation under the act of Congress; and in all such cases of seizure the same shall be promptly reported to the commandant of the department wherein they are made, for his orders therein.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *August 28, 1862.*

The attention of naval officers is called to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States or sections, dated August 28, 1862.

I. Commanders of naval vessels will render such aid as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of said regulations and enforcing observance thereof to the extent directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as can possibly be done without danger to the operations or safety of their respective commands.

II. There will be no interference with trade in or shipments of cotton or other merchandise conducted in pursuance of said regulations within any of the waters controlled by the naval forces of the United States, unless absolutely necessary to the successful execution of military or naval plans or movements. But in cases of the violation of the conditions of any clearance or permit granted under said regulations, and in cases of unlawful traffic, the guilty party or parties will be arrested and the facts promptly reported.

III. No officer of the Navy will seize cotton or other property of individuals within the territory opened for traffic, and subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, unless the same is exposed to destruction by the enemy, or needed for naval purposes, or for confiscation under the act of Congress; and in all such cases the fact, with all the attendant circumstances, shall be promptly reported to the Department.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 31, 1863.

The President of the United States, in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," having declared that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and except the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in North Carolina, are in insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, except as aforesaid, and the citi-

zens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, except as licensed and permitted by the President, and conducted under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided by said act :

Now, therefore, for the purpose of securing the due execution of the said act, and the supplementary act approved May 20, 1862, and for the purpose of safely and properly conducting such commercial intercourse as may be licensed and permitted by the President pursuant to the provisions of said acts, and also for the purpose of preventing the conveyance of arms and other munitions of war and supplies to persons in insurrection against the United States, the following regulations are hereby prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon him by the said acts.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

REGULATIONS.

SECTION I. No goods, wares, or merchandise, whatever may be the ostensible destination thereof, shall be transported to any place now under the control of insurgents; nor to any place on the south side of the Potomac River; nor to any place on the north side of the Potomac and south of the Washington and Annapolis Railroad; nor to any place on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake; nor to any place on the south side of the Ohio River below Wheeling, except Louisville; nor to any place on the west side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the Des Moines, except Saint Louis, without a permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department.

SEC. II. All transportation of coin or bullion to any State or section heretofore declared to be in insurrection is absolutely prohibited, except for military purposes and under military orders, or under the special license of the President. And no payment of gold or silver shall be made for cotton or other merchandise within any such State or section. And all cotton or other merchandise purchased in any such State or section, to be paid for therein, directly or indirectly, in gold or silver, or foreign bills of exchange, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. III. No clearance or permit whatsoever will be granted for any shipment to any port or place affected by the existing blockade, except for military purposes, and upon the certificate and request of the Department of War or the Department of the Navy.

SEC. IV. All applications for permits to transport goods or property under these regulations shall state the character and value of the merchandise to be transported, the place from and to which such transportation is to be made, the names of the owner and shipper and consignee thereof, and the number and description of the packages, with the marks thereon.

SEC. V. Every applicant for a permit to transport goods, wares, or merchandise for purposes of trade into or within any place or section named in the first section of these regulations, shall present with his application the original invoices of the goods, wares, and merchandise to be transported, and shall make and file with the officer granting the permit an affidavit that the names of the owners, the quantities, descriptions, and values of the merchandise are correctly stated in said invoices, true copies of which shall be annexed to and filed with the affidavit; and that the marks on the packages are correctly stated in the

application, and that the packages contain nothing except as stated in the invoices; that the merchandise so permitted shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be disposed of by him, or by his authority, connivance, or assent, in violation of the terms of the permit, and that neither the permit so granted nor the merchandise to be transported shall be so used or disposed of by him or by his authority, connivance, or assent, as in any way to give aid, comfort, information, or encouragement to persons in insurrection against the United States. And furthermore, that the applicant is loyal to the Government of the United States, and will in all things so deport himself.

SEC. VI. Whenever commercial intercourse with any part or section of a State heretofore declared in insurrection is permitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the license of the President, in pursuance of the said act approved July 13, 1861, notice thereof and of the conditions under which the same may be conducted shall be published in such papers as the Secretary may think expedient, in order to the general information of parties interested.

SEC. VII. After commercial intercourse with any part or section of an insurrectionary State has been permitted as aforesaid, permits to transport to or from any place therein, or to purchase or sell in any place therein, for use in any other place, shall be granted only by such persons as shall be specially authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury after the date hereof. And no permit shall be granted by any such person to transport to or from, or to purchase or sell in any place or section whatever not within the military lines of the United States Army.

SEC. VIII. Every permit to purchase cotton, tobacco, or other merchandise within any place or section in a State heretofore declared in insurrection, after commercial intercourse therewith shall have been permitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the license of the President as aforesaid, and every permit to transport the same thereto, therein, or therefrom, shall clearly define the character and quantity of the merchandise so permitted to be sold, purchased, or transported, and the place or section within which the same may be purchased or sold, and to and from which the same may be transported.

SEC. IX. A fee of twenty cents will be charged for each permit granted for purposes of trade, under these regulations; and, in addition thereto the following fees shall be collected, viz: for a permit to purchase or sell cotton or tobacco within any place or section in a State heretofore declared in insurrection, commercial intercourse with which has been permitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the license of the President as aforesaid, and to transport the same therefrom to any place in the loyal States, four cents per pound of cotton, and two dollars per hogshead of tobacco; and for a permit to transport any other goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, designed for sale, except supplies for officers and soldiers, shipped by sutlers to or from any such place or section in an insurrectionary State, five per centum upon the sworn invoice value thereof at the place of shipment.

SEC. X. Every officer authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to grant permits under these regulations shall keep in his office a record of all his transactions under such authority, and especially he shall keep a record of every permit granted by him, showing the names of the owner, shipper, and consignee, the places from and to which each transportation is permitted, the character and invoice value of the merchandise permitted to be transported, and the fees received therefor, an abstract statement of which, together with the names and compensation of all

aids to the revenue reporting to him, shall be given to the proper supervising special agent of the Treasury Department on the first of every month.

SEC. XI. No permit shall be granted to purchase or sell cotton, tobacco, or other goods, wares, or merchandise, designed for trade within any place or section aforesaid, nor to transport the same therein, thereto, or therefrom, except to persons who shall, before receiving such permit, make affidavit that they are in all respects loyal and true to the Government of the United States, and that they have never voluntarily given aid to the rebels in arms, nor in any other manner encouraged the rebellion; and that they will at all times, by their conduct and conversation, and by every other means they can properly use, do all that should be expected of them as loyal citizens to suppress the rebellion and restore obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

SEC. XII. Collectors or surveyors of customs, before granting clearances, may require bond, with reasonable surety, in such cases as they shall think necessary, to protect the public interests, conditioned that there shall be no violation of the terms or spirit of the clearance, or of the averments of the affidavit upon which the same is granted.

SEC. XIII. No permit shall be granted to ship intoxicating drinks, or other thing prohibited by the military authorities, into territory occupied by the military forces of the United States, except upon the written request of the commander of the department in which such territory is embraced, or of some person duly authorized by him to make such request.

SEC. XIV. No vessel, boat, or vehicle used for transportation upon or south of the Potomac River, or north of the Potomac and south of the Washington and Annapolis Railroad, or to the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, or southwardly on or from the Ohio River below Wheeling, westwardly or southwardly on or from the Mississippi River below the mouth of the Des Moines, or on or from the Mississippi River in any direction below the mouth of the Ohio, shall receive on board any goods, wares, or merchandise destined to any place, commercial intercourse with which now is, or hereafter may be, restricted as aforesaid, unless the same be accompanied with a permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department, except as hereinafter provided in regulation number XVIII.

SEC. XV. No vessel, boat, or other vehicle used for transportation from any place in the loyal States, shall carry goods, wares, or merchandise into any place, section, or States, restricted as aforesaid, without the permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department, application for which permit may be made to such authorized officer near the point of destination as may suit the convenience of the shipper.

SEC. XVI. No vessel, boat, or other vehicle used for transportation shall put off any goods, wares, or merchandise at any place other than that named in the permit as the place of destination.

SEC. XVII. Before any boat or vessel running on any of the western waters south of Louisville or Saint Louis, or other waters within or adjacent to any State or section commercial intercourse with which now is or may hereafter be restricted as aforesaid, shall depart from any port where there is a collector or surveyor of customs, there shall be exhibited to the collector or surveyor, or such other officer as may be authorized to act in his stead, a true manifest of its entire cargo and a clearance obtained to proceed on its voyage; and when freights are received

on board at a place where there is no collector or surveyor, as herein-after provided in section XVIII, then the same exhibit shall be made and clearance obtained at the first port to be passed where there is such an officer, and such vessel or boat shall be reported and the manifest of its cargo exhibited to the collector or surveyor of every port to be passed on the trip where there is such an officer; but no new clearance shall be necessary unless additional freights shall have been taken on board after the last clearance. Immediately on arriving at the port of final destination, and before discharging any part of its cargo, the manifest shall be exhibited to the surveyor of such port, or other officer authorized to act in his stead, whose approval for landing the cargo shall be indorsed on the manifest before any part thereof shall be discharged; and the clearance and shipping permits of all such vessels and boats shall be exhibited to the officer in command of any naval vessel or military post whenever such officer may require it.

SEC. XVIII. To facilitate trade and guard against improper transportation, "aids to the revenue" will be appointed from time to time on cars, vessels, and boats, when desired by owners, agents, or masters thereof, which aids will have free carriage on the respective cars, vessels, and boats on which they are placed, and will allow proper way freights to be taken on board without permit, keeping a statement thereof, and reporting the same to the first officer to be passed on the trip who is authorized to grant the permit desired, from whom a permit therefor must be obtained, or the goods shall be returned to the shipper under his direction. No permit will be granted for transportation into or within any insurrectionary State or district, except on cars, vessels, and boats carrying such aids.

SEC. XIX. Supervising special agents of the Treasury Department will be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to supervise within designated limits the execution of these regulations, and to make such local rules and restrictions, not inconsistent with them, as may be proper for that purpose, and to change the same from time to time, and temporarily suspend or qualify the authority to grant permits, as the public interests may require, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and all permits and clearances authorized under these regulations will be granted only in compliance with such local rules and restrictions as may be approved as aforesaid.

SEC. XX. Boards of trade will be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, at such places as he may think necessary, to aid in the due enforcement of these regulations, and in properly conducting such commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of States declared in insurrection and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, as may be permitted under the license of the President.

SEC. XXI. All vessels, boats, and other vehicles used for transportation violating any of the above regulations, or any of the local rules and restrictions made by a supervising special agent, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all cotton, tobacco, or other merchandise shipped or transported or purchased or sold in violation thereof, will be forfeited to the United States. If any false statement be made or deception practiced in obtaining a permit, such permit and all others connected therewith or affected thereby will be absolutely void, and all merchandise shipped under them shall be forfeited to the United States. In all cases of forfeiture, as aforesaid, immediate seizure will be made and proceedings instituted promptly for condemnation. The attention of all officers of the Government, common carriers, shippers, consignees, owners, masters, agents, drivers, and other persons

connected with the transportation of merchandise, or trading therein, is particularly directed to the acts of July 13, 1861, and May 20, 1862, above referred to, and March 12, 1863, and these regulations for executing the same.

SEC. XXII. Transportation of supplies belonging to or contracted for by the United States, designed for the military or naval forces thereof and moving under military or naval orders, is excepted from the effect of these regulations; but this exception does not extend to sutlers' goods or others designed for sale at military posts or camps.

SEC. XXIII. When any collector, surveyor, special agent, or board of trade, charged with the execution of these regulations and the laws authorizing them, shall find within his or their proper limits any goods, wares, or merchandise, which, in his or their opinion, are in danger of being transported to insurgents, he or they may require the owner or holder thereof to give reasonable security that they shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and shall not in any way be used to give aid or encouragement to the insurgents.

If the required security be not given, such officer or officers shall promptly state the facts to the United States marshal for the district within which such goods are situated, or, if beyond the jurisdiction of a United States marshal, then to the commander of the nearest military post, whose duty it shall be to take possession thereof, and hold them for safe-keeping, reporting the facts promptly to the Secretary of the Treasury, and awaiting instructions.

SEC. XXIV. Where ports heretofore blockaded have been opened by the proclamation of the President, licenses will be granted by United States consuls, on application by the proper parties, to vessels clearing from foreign ports to the ports so opened, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no person, property, or information contraband of war, either to or from said ports, which license shall be shown to the collector of the port to which the vessel is bound, and, if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade. And on leaving any port so opened, the vessel must have a clearance from the collector, according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of the conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from entering the United States for any purpose during the war.

SEC. XXV. United States vessels clearing from domestic ports to any of the ports so opened will apply to the custom-house officers of the proper ports, in the usual manner, for licenses or clearances under the regulations heretofore established.

SEC. XXVI. These regulations shall supersede those of August 28, 1862, and all others conflicting herewith, affecting commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, and no permits will be hereafter granted by any officer of the Treasury Department, except in pursuance hereof, and of the local rules and restrictions aforesaid, and by virtue of authority hereafter given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

[General Orders No. 88.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 31, 1863.

For the purpose of more effectually preventing all commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, except such as shall be authorized in

pursuance of law, and of securing consistent, uniform, and efficient action in conducting such intercourse as shall be so authorized, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary States," approved March 12, 1863, it is hereby ordered:

I. That no officer of the Army of the United States, nor other person connected therewith, shall authorize or have any interest in the transportation of any goods, wares, or merchandise (except supplies belonging to or contracted for by the United States, designed for the military or naval forces thereof, and moving under military or naval orders, and except, also, sutlers' supplies and other things necessary for the use and comfort of the troops of the United States and moving under permits of the authorized officers of the Treasury Department) into any State declared by the President to be in insurrection; nor authorize nor have any interest in the purchase or sale therein of any goods or chattels, wares or merchandise, cotton, tobacco, or other product of the soil thereof; nor the transportation of the same, except as aforesaid, therefrom or therein; nor shall any such officer or person authorize, prohibit, or in any manner interfere with any such purchase or sale or transportation, which shall be conducted under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, unless under some imperative military necessity, in the place or section where the same shall be conducted, or unless requested by an agent or some other authorized officer of the Treasury Department, in which case all commanders of military departments, districts, and posts, will render such aid in carrying out the provisions of the said act, and in enforcing due observance of the said regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, as can be given without manifest injury to the public service.

II. It is further ordered that every officer or private, or person employed in or with the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, who may receive or have under his control any property which shall have been abandoned by the owner or owners, or captured in any district declared to be in insurrection against the United States, including all property seized under military orders, excepting only such as shall be required for military use of the United States forces, shall promptly turn over all such property to the agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the same, who shall give duplicate receipts therefor.

And every such officer or private, or person employed in or with the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, shall also promptly turn over to such agent, in like manner, all receipts, bills of lading, and other papers, documents, and vouchers showing title to such property, or the right to the possession, control, or direction thereof; and he shall make such order, indorsement, or writing as he has power to make, to enable such agent to take possession of such property or the proceeds thereof. Arms, munitions of war, forage, horses, mules, wagons, beef-cattle, and supplies which are necessary in military operations, shall be turned over to the proper officers of the ordnance, or of the quartermaster, or of the commissary departments, respectively, for the use of the Army. All other property abandoned or captured or seized, as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The officer receiving or turning over such property shall give the usual and necessary invoices, receipts, or vouchers therefor, and shall make regular returns therefor, as prescribed by the Army regulations.

The receipts of the agents of the Treasury Department shall be vouchers for all property delivered to them, and whenever called upon by the agent of the Treasury Department authorized to receive such abandoned or captured or seized property, as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof, all persons employed in the military service will give him full information in regard thereto; and, if requested by him so to do, they shall give him duplicates or copies of the reports and returns thereof, and of the receipts, invoices, and vouchers therefor.

And every officer of the Army of the United States, hereafter receiving abandoned or captured or seized property, or the proceeds thereof, or under whose order it may be applied to the use of the military forces, as aforesaid, shall, upon request of a duly authorized agent of the Treasury Department, render a written report, with invoices thereof, to said agent, in which he will specify the arms, supplies, or other munitions of war, retained for the use of the military forces, as aforesaid, and also, separately, the property turned over to said agent, or which may have been sold or otherwise disposed of.

And in case a sale of any such property shall be made under his authority, or under the authority of any one subject to his order, he will so state, and will describe the property so sold, and will state when and where and by and to whom sold, and the amount received therefor, and what disposition was made of the proceeds.

And all officers of the Army of the United States will at all times render to the agents appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury all such aid as may be necessary to enable them to take possession of and transport all such property, so far as can be done without manifest injury to the public service.

III. All commanders of military departments, districts, and posts will, upon receipt of this order, revoke all existing orders within their respective commands conflicting or inconsistent herewith, or which permit or prohibit or in any manner interfere with any trade or transportation conducted under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury; and their attention is particularly directed to said regulations, prescribed March 31, 1863, and they will respectively make such orders as will insure strict observance of this order throughout their respective commands.

All expenses of transporting property herein referred to will be reported by the officers of the quartermaster's department, who furnish such transportation, to the agents of the Treasury Department, and also, through the ordinary channels, to the Quartermaster General at Washington, in order that the said expenses may be reimbursed from the proceeds of sales of such transported property.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 31, 1863.

For the purpose of more effectually preventing all commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, except such as shall be authorized in pursuance of law, and of securing consistent, uniform, and efficient action in conducting such intercourse as shall be so authorized, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and for the

prevention of frauds in insurrectionary States," approved March 12, 1863, it is hereby ordered :

I. That no officer of the Navy of the United States, nor other person connected therewith, shall authorize, or have any interest in, the transportation of any goods, wares, or merchandise (except supplies belonging to, or contracted for by, the United States, designed for the military or naval forces thereof, and moving under military or naval orders, and except also sutlers' supplies and other things necessary for the use and comfort of the naval forces of the United States, and moving under permits of the authorized officers of the Treasury Department) into any State declared by the President to be in insurrection ; nor authorize nor have any interest in the purchase or sale therein of any goods or chattels, wares or merchandise, cotton, tobacco, or other products of the soil thereof ; nor the transportation of the same, except as aforesaid, therefrom or therein ; nor shall any such officer or person authorize, prohibit, or in any manner interfere with any such purchase or sale or transportation which shall be conducted under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, unless under some imperative military necessity in the place or section where the same shall be conducted, or unless requested by an agent or some other authorized officer of the Treasury Department, in which case all officers of the Navy of the United States and other persons connected therewith will render such aid in carrying out the provisions of the said act and of the law, and in enforcing due observance of the said regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, as can be given without manifest injury to the public service.

II. It is further ordered that every officer, sailor, or marine in the naval service of the United States who shall receive or have under his control any property which shall have been abandoned by the owner or owners, or captured in any district declared to be in insurrection against the United States, including all property seized in any such district, under naval orders, excepting only such as shall be required for the use of the naval forces of the United States, and as is excluded by the act of March 12, 1863, shall promptly turn over all such property to the agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the same, who shall give receipts therefor, if desired.

And every such officer, sailor, or marine shall also turn over to such agent in like manner all receipts, bills of lading, and other papers, documents, and vouchers, showing title to such property, or the right to the possession, control, or direction thereof ; and he shall make such order, indorsement, or writing as he has power to make to enable such agent to take possession of such property, or the proceeds thereof. Arms, munitions of war, forage, horses, mules, wagons, beef-cattle, and supplies which are necessary in naval operations, shall be turned over to the proper officers for the use of the Navy. All other property abandoned, captured, or seized, as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the said agent of the Treasury Department.

The officer receiving or turning over such property shall give the usual and necessary invoices, receipts, or vouchers therefor, and shall make regular returns thereof as prescribed by the Navy regulations. The receipts of the agents of the Treasury Department shall be vouchers for all property delivered to them. And whenever called upon by the said agent of the Treasury Department authorized to receive such abandoned, or captured, or seized property, as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof, all persons employed in the naval service of the United States will give him full information in regard thereto, and if requested by

him so to do, they shall give him duplicates or copies of the reports and returns thereof, and of the receipts, invoices, and vouchers therefor.

And every officer of the Navy of the United States hereafter receiving abandoned, or captured, or seized property in any insurrectionary State as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof, or under whose order it may be applied to the use of the naval forces as aforesaid, shall, upon request of an agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as aforesaid, render a written report, with invoices thereof, to said agent, in which he will specify the arms, supplies, or other munitions of war retained for use of the naval forces as aforesaid, and also, separately, the property turned over to said agent, or which may have been sold or otherwise disposed of. And in case a sale of any such property shall be made under his authority, or under the authority of any one subject to his order, he will so state, and will describe the property so sold, and will state when and where, and by and to whom sold, and the amount received therefor, and what disposition was made of the proceeds.

And all officers of the Navy of the United States will, at all times, render to the agents appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury all such aid as may be necessary to enable them to take possession of any abandoned, or captured, or seized property aforesaid, and in transporting the same, so far as can be done without manifest injury to the public service.

All expenses of transporting property herein referred to will be reported by the officers who furnish the transportation to the agent of the Treasury Department, and also, through the proper channels, to the Navy Department at Washington, in order that the expenses may be reimbursed from the proceeds of sales of such transported property.

III. All naval officers in command of squadrons, vessels, or stations will, upon receipt of this order, revoke all existing orders throughout their respective commands conflicting or inconsistent herewith, or which permit, or prohibit, or in any manner interfere with, any trade or transportation conducted under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury not understood as applying to any lawful maritime prize by the naval forces of the United States; and their attention is particularly directed to said regulations, prescribed March 31, 1863, and they will respectively make such orders as will insure strict observance of this order throughout their respective commands.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

LICENSE OF TRADE BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE MANSION,
March 31, 1863.

Whereas, by the act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," all commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of such States as should by proclamation be declared in insurrection against the United States and the citizens of the rest of the United States was prohibited so long as such condition of hostility should continue, except as the same shall be licensed and permitted by the President to be conducted and carried on only in pursuance of rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and whereas it appears that a partial restoration of such intercourse between the inhabitants of sundry places and sections heretofore declared in insurrection in pursuance of

said act and the citizens of the rest of the United States will favorably affect the public interests:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, exercising the authority and discretion confided to me by the said act of Congress, do hereby license and permit such commercial intercourse between the citizens of loyal States and the inhabitants of such insurrectionary States in the cases and under the restrictions described and expressed in the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing even date with these presents, or in other such regulations as he may hereafter, with my approval, prescribe.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 15, 1863.*

SIR: I transmit herewith, for your information and government, a copy of regulations concerning internal and coastwise commercial intercourse, prescribed by me March 31, 1863, under acts of Congress approved, respectively, July 13, 1861, May 20, 1862, and March 12, 1863.

The only officers of the Treasury Department at present authorized to grant permits for transportation and commercial intercourse with points in sections or districts heretofore declared to be in insurrection, west of the Alleghany Mountains, are the surveyors of customs at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, Paducah, Cairo, Quincy, Saint Louis, and Memphis; and you will so inform parties applying for them. Should others be so authorized, you will be duly advised.

Permits for shipments of goods into districts or places with which commercial intercourse is restricted, but which have not been declared to be in insurrection, may be granted by collectors or surveyors located nearest the point desired to be reached, in conformity with the provisions of these regulations.

Collectors or surveyors at the point of shipment will, when applied to by parties wishing to make such shipments, furnish, if satisfied of their loyalty and of the good faith of the proposed transaction, certificates to that effect, which certificates will be received as sufficient evidence on those points by the collector or surveyor nearest the point of destination, to whom application for permits will be made by the shipper; unless such officer shall be satisfied of disloyal or improper intent on grounds not publicly known.

All questions of detention or seizure of goods *en route* to points above indicated will be decided by the collector or surveyor at the last port to be passed. Any information touching the character of any goods or transaction in the possession of any officer of this Department likely to be useful in such decisions, should be promptly forwarded to the officer on whom rests the decision, or who grants the permit.

Permits or certificates and requests from Boards of Trade, where such organizations exist, will be received and acted upon as heretofore.

No clearance will be granted under the 3d section of these regulations without special authority so to do, direct from this Department, and then only in conformity with the provisions of section 9.

You will procure and keep regular books of accounts, which shall show the daily receipts of all fees received under these regulations, and all payments out of that fund; stating, specifically and in detail, by

what authority, to whom, and for what purpose such payments were made.

You will also prepare and transmit to this Department, as near as possible on the first day of each month, a tabular abstract statement, showing concisely but fully all the financial operations of your office for the previous month under these regulations.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CIRCULAR OF JULY 3, 1863.

[This letter, addressed to Supervising Special Agent Mellen, and sent to the other supervising special agents in July last, is republished, with some modifications adapting it to the revised regulations, for the convenient information of all parties concerned.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 3, 1863.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 5th of June, from Memphis, and also those of previous dates from Cincinnati, relative to the collection of abandoned and captured property within the States heretofore declared to be in insurrection.

In reply, I think it important to direct your attention, in the first place, to the general distinctions under which all property subject to the disposition of national officers, within the district under your supervision, may be arranged.

There may be said to be four classes of such property, viz, abandoned, captured, commercial, and confiscable.

First. Abandoned property is of two descriptions: first, that which has been deserted by the owners; and, second, that which has been voluntarily abandoned by them to the civil or military authorities of the United States. Such property is to be collected or received by the special agents of this Department, and sold under the authority of the act of March 12, 1863, and the proceeds, after deducting the expenses of transportation and sale, and other expenses attending the collection and disposition thereof, are to be deposited in the Treasury, subject to award by the Court of Claims. Before this court claimants to such property, or the proceeds thereof, have the right, under the act, to prefer their claims at any time after the sale and before the expiration of two years from the close of the war. No guarantee can be given to owners of abandoned property in respect to the time when, or the persons to whom, proceeds will be paid.

Second. Captured property is understood to be that which has been seized or taken from hostile possession by the military or naval forces of the United States, and is to be turned over, with certain exceptions named, to the special agents of this Department, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 12, 1863. All property taken possession of by military or naval forces, and turned over to special agents, must be regarded as *prima facie* captured property. Such property you will receive and direct to be sold, and will cause the proceeds to be deposited in the Treasury, subject to the future award of the Court of Claims.

Captured property which is held as lawful prize by the Navy is not to be turned over to the Department agents, nor to be in any way controlled by them.

Third. Commercial property is that which has been or may be sold

and purchased under the license of the President, through permits granted by the officers of the Treasury Department.

Fourth. Confiscable property is that which belongs to certain classes, of persons, as recited in the confiscation act of July 17, 1862, and is liable to seizure and condemnation by judicial proceedings in the manner prescribed by that act.

Great care must be exercised in properly classifying all property, that the provisions of the law applicable to each class may be complied with; and it must be remembered that with the property included in the fourth class, unless found deserted and abandoned, the agents of the Treasury Department have no authority to interfere. The execution of the confiscation act is confided, by its express terms, to the President, by whom the Attorney General has been charged with the direction of all seizures and proceedings under it.

It must be remembered, also, that all property coming from insurrectionary districts into loyal States, or in reversed direction, or being transported within or to insurrectionary districts, in contravention of law or departmental regulations, is forfeited or forfeitable, and that it is the duty of the agents of the Department, as well as of other proper officers, to enforce the forfeitures thus incurred; but property thus forfeited or forfeitable must not be confounded with confiscated or confiscable property, which is to be proceeded against and disposed of under the act of July 17, 1862, or with prize property captured by the Navy, and subject to disposition under the direction of prize commissioners and courts.

In respect to property embraced in the first class, namely, abandoned property, it is to be observed that no agent is authorized to make any other assurances than that property voluntarily abandoned shall be faithfully disposed of under the law, so as to secure, as far as practicable in the existing condition of the country, the rights of owners. No authority is given, or intended to be given, to agents to make any promises of special immunities or advantages not specified in the law.

In respect to both descriptions of abandoned property, whether found deserted or voluntarily abandoned, the law authorizes the payment of such expenses as must necessarily be incurred in its collection, or receipt and disposition.

You will, therefore, pay all such expenses, including fees, taxes, freights, storage, charges, labor, and other necessary expenses, out of the general fund arising therefrom, being careful to avoid all useless or indiscreet expenditures, and to charge each particular lot or parcel with the specific or proportionate amount of expense pertaining to it, and, unless unavoidably prevented, to take vouchers therefor, to be filed with the account of sales in this Department.

Where property is liable to be lost or destroyed in consequence of its location being unknown to the special agents, and from other causes, and parties propose for compensation to collect and deliver it into the hands of the agents of this Department, at points to be designated by them, you may contract for the collection and delivery thereof, on the best possible terms, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds of the property; which percentage must be full compensation for all expenses of whatever character incurred in collecting, preparing, and delivering such property at the points indicated. Prior to any contract being entered into, each party proposing must submit, in writing, a statement, as near as may be, giving the kind and amount of property proposed to be collected, the location whence to be obtained, and all the facts and circumstances connected with it, particularly as to its ownership; and any contract made in pursuance of this authority will be re-

stricted either to the collection and delivery of particular lots at named localities, which is preferred, or, when circumstances clearly justify, to the general collection and delivery of all abandoned property in limited districts, not greater in any case than one parish or county, and not more than one district to be assigned to one contractor.

Before payment to any contractor for services in fulfillment of any contracts made in pursuance of this authority, a bond equal to the amount stipulated to be paid must be given by him, indemnifying the United States against all claims to the property delivered on account of damages by trespass or otherwise, occasioned by the act or connivance of the contractor, and against all claims that may arise on account of expenses incurred in the collection, preparation, and transportation of said property to the points designated in such contract.

Should cases arise justifying, in your opinion, the allowance of a larger percentage than that herein authorized, you will refer such cases to this Department, accompanied by a statement of the facts and circumstances connected therewith, together with such views and opinions of your own as you may think proper to submit for my consideration.

If property of a perishable nature is found abandoned, and its immediate sale is required by the interests of all concerned, it may be disposed of as provided for by regulations. You will aim to mitigate, as far as possible, and will in no case do anything avoidable to augment the calamities of war.

In relation to captured property you will observe the same directions, as far as they may be applicable, as to its receipt and subsequent disposition, as are prescribed in relation to abandoned property.

In relation both to captured and abandoned property, you will remember that no release must be granted to persons claiming ownership of property which has come to the possession of the agents of the Department as abandoned, captured, or forfeited; nor must any permits be granted to individuals to remove such property; nor must personal favors, in any case, be extended to one individual or party rather than to another; nor must any liabilities be assumed or contracts made on the part of the United States not clearly warranted by law and the departmental regulations made in pursuance of law.

In case furniture, or other movable property of like character is abandoned or captured, you will cause it to be retained and left on the premises where found whenever it can be done with safety; otherwise, if practicable, and not attended with too great cost, you will have it safely stored and properly marked and numbered, and will report the facts to this Department and await further directions.

Your principal embarrassments will doubtless arise from questions relating to property of the third class, or commercial property.

The general purposes which, under the acts charging me with the regulation of the restricted commercial intercourse permitted by the President, I have kept steadily in view, have already been sufficiently explained in general regulations and in letters.

They may be briefly stated thus: 1st. To allow within districts in insurrectionary States where the authority of the Government is so completely re-established, in your judgment, sanctioned by that of the commanding general, as to warrant it, and between such districts and loyal States, the freest commercial intercourse compatible with prevention of supplies to persons within rebel lines. 2d. To allow beyond such districts, but within the lines of our military occupation, such intercourse, sanctioned by the commanding general, as may be required to supply the inhabitants with necessaries, but to allow no other until the complete re-establishment of the national authority shall warrant it. And,

3d. To allow no intercourse at all beyond the national and within the rebel lines of military occupation; across these lines there can be no intercourse except that of a character exclusively military.

The limits of the districts within which the most general trade may be allowed must necessarily be prescribed by you, after full conference with the commanding generals of departments, whenever such conference is practicable, and these should be so clearly and distinctly marked by known geographical boundaries, or by the enumeration of counties, as to leave no uncertainty as to their course or comprehension. The limits of the regions within which necessities may be supplied cannot be so clearly defined, but must be ascertained as well as possible from the commanding generals, and the power to permit any supplies within them must be exercised with great caution.

There does not seem to me to be so much danger in intercourse which does not involve the furnishing of supplies. If, for example, any person desires to bring cotton, tobacco, sugar, turpentine, or other property, already purchased or to be purchased for money only, from any place within the lines of our military occupation, I can see no objection to his being permitted to do so, subject to the fees and obligations specified in the general regulations, on his giving a bond in a sufficient sum, and with sufficient sureties, conditioned that no military, naval, or civil officers or persons, prohibited by law, or by orders of the President, or of the Secretaries of War or Navy, or of military or naval commanders having proper authority, from being interested in such property, whether purchased or to be purchased, shall be so interested therein. Intercourse such as this might, it seems to me, be safely permitted, almost, if not quite, co-extensively with our lines of military occupation.

Should this view meet the approval of the generals commanding departments within your agency, the question of intercourse within the doubtful region between what may be called the commercial and the military line would be reduced to a question of the quantity of supplies allowed to be furnished for money.

It is impossible at once to arrive at the best possible ways of accomplishing the great objects which Congress had in view in the several acts relating to commercial intercourse; but if these objects themselves be kept steadily in view, namely, (1st,) non-intercourse between loyal States or districts and States or districts controlled by insurgents; and (2d) modified intercourse between loyal States or districts and States or districts partially regained to the Union, the best modes of accomplishing them will gradually disclose themselves. You will diligently observe the course of events, and hear attentively all suggestions made by respectable and loyal citizens, and report to me whatever may seem to you proper for consideration in establishing or modifying the regulations of the Department.

Nothing occurs to me as needing to be now added, except that hereafter the supervising special agents may establish, in conjunction with, or obedience to, the generals commanding departments, lines within which trade, more or less limited, may be carried on without awaiting my sanction, taking care, however, to give as general notice as practicable, through the press and otherwise, of the establishment or modification of such lines. All action under this authority must be immediately and specifically reported to the Department.

With great respect,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WM. P. MELLEN, Esq.,
Supervising Special Agent, &c.

CIRCULAR, SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 11, 1863.**To the Special Agents of the Treasury Department :*

GENTLEMEN: The President of the United States having, by proclamation of July 1, 1862, declared and proclaimed that the States of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and the State of Virginia, except the following counties, Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Webster, Fayette, and Raleigh, are in insurrection and rebellion :

And having also by proclamation on the 31st of March, 1863, revoked certain exceptions made by his former proclamation dated August 16, 1861, and declared that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and except, also, the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in North Carolina,) are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse, not licensed and conducted as provided in said act, between the said States and the inhabitants thereof with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed, and notice thereof has been duly given by proclamation; and all cotton, tobacco, and other products, and all other goods and chattels, wares, and merchandise coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, without the license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, will, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, be forfeited to the United States;

And the act of Congress "further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 13, 1861, having authorized said proclamation, and the license and regulations referred to;

And the act of Congress supplementary to said act of July 13, 1861, approved May 20, 1862, having conferred additional powers on said Secretary, and prescribed further conditions of trade;

And the act of Congress approved March 12, 1863, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States," having declared

"That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from and after the passage of said act, as he shall from time to time see fit, to appoint a special agent or agents to receive and collect all abandoned or captured property in any State or Territory, or any portion of any State or Territory, of the United States designated as in insurrection against the lawful Government of the United States by the proclamation of the President of July 1, 1862: *Provided*, That such property shall not include any kind or description which has been used, or which was intended to be used, for waging or carrying on war against the United

States, such as arms, ordnance, ships, steamboats, or other water-craft, and the furniture, forage, military supplies, or munitions of war ;”

And further, “that any part of the goods or property received or collected by such agent or agents may be appropriated to public use on due appraisement and certificate thereof, or forwarded to any place of sale within the loyal States, as the public interests may require, and that all sales of such property shall be at public auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States ;”

And further, “that he shall cause a book or books of account to be kept, showing from whom such property was received, the cost of transportation, and the proceeds of the sale thereof ;”

And further, “that any person claiming to have been the owner of any such abandoned or captured property may, at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, prefer his claim to the proceeds thereof in the Court of Claims ; and on proof, to the satisfaction of said court, of his ownership of said property, of his right to the proceeds thereof, and that he has never given any aid or comfort to the present rebellion, to receive the residue of such proceeds after deducting the expenses of transportation and sale of said property, and any other lawful expenses attending the disposition thereof ;”

And further, “that it shall be the duty of any officer or private of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, or any officer, sailor, or marine in the naval service of the United States, upon the inland waters of the United States, who may take or receive any such abandoned property, or cotton, sugar, rice, or tobacco, from persons in such insurrectionary districts, or have it under his control, to turn the same over to an agent appointed as aforesaid, who shall give a receipt therefor ; and in case he shall refuse to do so he shall be tried by a court-martial, and punished as said court shall order, with the approval of the President of the United States ;”

And the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy having respectively made and published orders for the enforcing of said acts ;

The following regulations are prescribed for the government of the several supervising, assistant, and local special agents and agency aids, appointed to carry said acts and the regulations made under them into effect, and for the purpose of conducting the commercial intercourse licensed and permitted by the President, and preventing the conveyance of munitions of war and supplies to insurgents, or to localities declared to be in insurrection against the United States, or in such quantities that there will be imminent danger of their falling into the possession or under the control of insurgents ; and are published, together with the proclamations and license of the President, the several acts of Congress, and the orders of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, for the information of parties interested.

All officers charged with the execution of these regulations, while using necessary vigilance to prevent supplies to rebels, either directly or by undue accumulation at points where there will be imminent danger of their falling into their hands, and in collecting abandoned or captured property, will be careful to occasion as little inconvenience as possible to any legitimate trade or intercourse, or to loyal people.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, September 11, 1863.

The following revised regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury having been seen and considered by me, are hereby approved.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

TRADE REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LIMITED COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE LICENSED BY THE PRESIDENT BETWEEN THE CITIZENS OF LOYAL STATES AND THE INHABITANTS OF STATES AND PARTS OF STATES HERETOFORE DECLARED TO BE IN INSURRECTION, AS REVISED AND PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.

DISTRICTS CREATED CALLED SPECIAL AGENCIES.

I. The States and parts of States declared to be in insurrection, between which and the citizens of loyal States commercial intercourse has been or may be licensed by the President, to be conducted and carried on in pursuance of regulations and rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, are hereby divided into districts, called special agencies, to which supervising special agents, appointed by the Secretary, are assigned.

SPECIAL AGENCIES NAMED AND DESCRIBED.

II. The special agencies are distinguished numerically, and described as follows:

The first special agency comprises the district of the United States west of the Alleghany Mountains, known as the valley of the Mississippi, and extending southward so as to include so much of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana as is or may be occupied by national forces operating from the north.

The second special agency comprises the State of Virginia and so much of the State of West Virginia as lies east of the Alleghany Mountains; also the territory north and east thereof, from which trade is carried on with the States or parts of States declared to be in insurrection.

The third special agency comprises the State of North Carolina.

The fourth special agency comprises the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

The fifth special agency comprises the State of Texas and so much of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, and Mississippi as is, or may be, within the lines of the national forces operating from the south.

Additional special agencies, if established, will be numerically designated in the order of their establishment; and if the boundaries of agencies already established shall be changed, due notice thereof will be given.

SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENTS TO MAKE LOCAL RULES.

III. Supervising special agents will supervise within their respective agencies the execution of these regulations; make and from time to time change such local rules, not inconsistent with them, as may be proper for that purpose, and temporarily suspend or qualify the authority to grant permits, if the public interest shall require it, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and they will confer with generals commanding departments, and naval officers commanding within their agencies, and obtain, as far as practicable, their sanction to such action as may affect their military or naval movements, and carefully avoid all interference with military or naval operations prosecuted by them.

OFFICERS BY WHOM REGULATIONS AND LOCAL RULES WILL BE CARRIED INTO EFFECT.

IV. These regulations, and the local rules prescribed by the several supervising special agents for their respective agencies, will be carried into effect by assistant special agents, local special agents, and agency aids. Local special agents will take the place and perform the duties of the boards of trade heretofore authorized. Assistant special agents will be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; local special agents and agency aids will be appointed by the supervising special agents, or assistant special agents, as under regulation XXX, subject to the approval of the Secretary.

RESTRICTION UPON TRANSPORTATION.

V. No goods or merchandise will be allowed to be transported to or from, or within any State or part of a State under restriction, or declared in insurrection, except under permits, certificates, and clearances, as hereinafter provided.

OFFICERS AUTHORIZED TO GRANT PERMITS.

VI. The officers of the Treasury Department authorized to grant permits to districts in States or parts of States heretofore declared to be in insurrection, but where commercial intercourse has been or may be licensed by the President under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, are the surveyors of customs at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, Paducah, Cairo, Quincy, Saint Louis, Memphis, and Baltimore; the collectors of customs at Philadelphia, Georgetown, Beaufort in North Carolina, and Port Royal in South Carolina; and the collector of internal revenue at New Orleans. Other officers will be designated to grant permits should the public interest require it; and no permit will be granted except by such officers as shall be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, or such as are approved by him.

INTERCOURSE BEYOND THE LINE OF MILITARY OCCUPATION PROHIBITED.

VII. Commercial intercourse with localities beyond the lines of military occupation by the United States forces is strictly prohibited; and no permit will be granted for the transportation of any property to any place under the control of insurgents against the United States.

NO CLEARANCE OR PERMIT FOR BLOCKADED PORTS, EXCEPT AS A MILITARY NECESSITY.

VIII. No clearance or permit whatsoever will be granted for any shipment to any port or place affected by the existing blockade, except upon the request of the Department of War or the Department of the Navy, either directly or through a specially authorized officer, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury or to some officer specially authorized by him, accompanied by a certificate that the articles are required for military or naval purposes, and in the manner and form prescribed by regulation XXXII.

TRADE DISTRICTS, HOW CREATED AND DEFINED.

IX. The several supervising special agents, within their respective agencies, will, after conference with the generals commanding departments when possible, and with their sanction, unless unavoidable circumstances prevent the obtaining of it, designate by known geographical boundaries, or by enumeration of counties, that portion of territory included in their agencies, respectively, with which trade may be safely permitted, and report such designation to the Secretary. The part of territory so designated shall be called the trade district, and no transportation of goods, except as hereinafter provided, shall be permitted beyond the lines of such trade district.

SUPPLY DISTRICTS, HOW CREATED AND DEFINED.

X. If it shall appear that beyond the lines of the trade district, but within the lines of national military occupation, there is some territory within which the supply of necessities is required by humanity and sound policy, while trade cannot yet be safely re-established, then the supervising special agents, with the sanction of the general commanding department, but in no case without his sanction, and subject to revocation or modification by the Secretary, may in like manner designate the portion of territory in their respective agencies to which goods may be properly permitted for individual and family supply, but for no other purpose. The territory so designated shall be called the supply district, and no goods shall be transported thereto for resale except as provided in regulation XVIII.

WHAT APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS SHALL STATE.

XI. All applications for permits to transport goods or property under these regulations shall state the character and value of the merchandise to be transported, the place to which such transportation is to be made, the names of the owner or purchaser, and, if any, of the shipper and consignee thereof, and the number and description of the packages, with the marks thereon.

APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO TRANSPORT GOODS, HOW MADE.

XII. Every applicant for a permit to transport goods, wares, or merchandise into or within any place or section where such transportation may be permitted, shall present with his application the original invoices of the goods, wares, and merchandise to be transported, and shall file with the officer granting the permit the certificate of the local spe-

cial agent authorizing it, if any be necessary, and an affidavit that the names of the owners, the quantities, descriptions, and values of the merchandise, are correctly stated in said invoices, true copies of which shall be annexed to and filed with the affidavit; and that the marks on the packages are correctly stated in the application, and that the packages contain nothing except as stated in the invoices; that the merchandise so permitted shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be disposed of by him, or by his authority, connivance, or assent, in violation of the terms of the permit, and that neither the permit so granted, nor the merchandise to be transported, shall be so used or disposed of by him, or by his authority, connivance, or assent, as in any way to give aid, comfort, information, or encouragement to persons in insurrection against the United States. All affidavits required by these regulations or by local rules shall be taken before a supervising, assistant, or local special agent, or some other authorized officer.

CERTIFICATE OF LOCAL SPECIAL AGENT, TO WHOM GIVEN, AND NO PERMIT WITHOUT CERTIFICATE, EXCEPT FOR FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.

XIII. No certificate shall be given by a local special agent in a State declared in insurrection for purchase of goods for resale, except to parties having trade stores under authority from the supervising special agent or assistant special agent designated by him, as hereinafter provided; and no permit shall be granted to transport merchandise into any such State, unless authorized by such certificate; except that fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, ice, poultry, eggs, fresh butter, coal, wood, hay and other forage, beef-cattle, sheep, hogs, and household goods of families moving, may be permitted, by the officers named in regulation VI, to go to any not blockaded military post, fleet, or naval vessel, of the United States forces, without such certificate, but under careful discretion to prevent abuse of the exception.

APPLICATION FOR AUTHORITY TO CONTINUE OR ESTABLISH TRADE STORES, TO WHOM AND HOW MADE.

XIV. After a trade district in any agency shall be designated as aforesaid, persons of well-ascertained loyalty desiring to continue or establish trade stores therein may make application in writing to the proper supervising special agent, or to such assistant special agent as he shall designate for that purpose, setting forth the locality of the proposed trade store, and will make and attach to such application an affidavit that he is in all respects true to the Government of the United States; that he will faithfully conform to the proclamations and orders of the President of the United States and of the military governors and generals exercising authority under him, and to departmental regulations authorized by law, and that he will at all times, by his conduct and conversation, and by every other means he can properly use, aid in suppressing the rebellion and restoring obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The supervising special agent, or the officer designated by him, will inquire into the character of the applicant and circumstances of the locality, and if deemed expedient will authorize him to sell at said trade store an amount of goods per month specified in the authority. A copy of the authority shall be filed with the local special agent nearest the trade store, who shall thereby be authorized to give the trader certificates amounting in the aggregate to

the specified monthly sum, and upon which goods, wares, and merchandise not prohibited by regulations or local rules may be permitted by the proper collector or surveyor to be transported to such trade store. Great care will be exercised by the supervising special agent and assistant special agent designated by him to so limit the number of stores and quantities of goods to be permitted as to prevent undue accumulation of supplies at such stores; and every trader, before receiving his authority, shall be required to execute a bond to the United States in a penalty, and with sureties to be approved by the agent granting the authority, conditioned that he will not transport goods to any place other than to said trade store, or engage directly or indirectly in any prohibited trade, and that no part of the goods transported by him shall, with his knowledge or assent, or by his connivance, be so used or disposed of as to give aid or encouragement to the insurgents; and also conditioned that no military, naval, or civil officer, or person prohibited by law or by order of the President, or of military or naval commanders having proper authority, from being interested in the property purchased or sold by him, shall be so interested therein.

AUTHORIZED TRADERS NOT TO WHOLESALE, EXCEPT IN MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE.—TO KEEP TRUE ACCOUNTS AND FILE AND PRESERVE PAPERS.—PENALTY FOR VIOLATING REGULATIONS OR LOCAL RULES.

XV. Authorized traders (except in the cities of Memphis and Nashville, and such other cities or towns as may be hereafter designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the concurrence and approval of the general commanding department) shall not sell goods to others to be resold by them, but shall sell only to persons for their own individual, family, or plantation use, upon presentation of the permit for transportation thereof of the proper local special agent, as provided in regulations XVI and XVII. In Memphis, Nashville, and other cities after designation as above, authorized traders may sell goods to other traders for purpose of resale, upon certificate of the proper local special agent. Persons and families residing in Memphis, Nashville, and other cities after designation thereof as above, may purchase supplies for their own consumption at any trade store therein without any permit or certificate; but goods so sold shall not be transported out of said cities except under permit of the proper officer, to be issued only upon the certificate of the local special agent, as provided in regulation XVI. All authorized traders shall keep true accounts of all their sales, with the name and residence of each purchaser, and the date and amount of every sale, and shall file and preserve all canceled permits under which goods have been transported, and copies of all permits under which sales have been made; and their books, invoices, accounts, canceled permits, and copies of permits shall be open to inspection of the supervising special agent, or assistant special agents under his direction. If any such trader shall violate any regulation or local rule, his authority shall be revoked by the supervising special agent, or assistant special agent by him designated, and said revocation reported to the Secretary, and his stock in trade seized and forfeited to the United States.

WHEN LOCAL SPECIAL AGENTS MAY PERMIT SUPPLIES, AND ON WHAT CONDITIONS.

XVI. The purchase and transportation of individual, family, and plantation supplies may be permitted by a local special agent, from any

trade store in that part of a trade district for which he is appointed to the home of the applicant therein, upon application to him by the head of the family or such other person as shall be authorized by him or her in writing: provided, that the applicant shall make affidavit, and the agent shall be satisfied, that the supplies applied for are necessary for the use and consumption of such person or family during the two months next ensuing the date of the affidavit; that no part thereof will be sold or otherwise disposed of by him or her, or by his or her assent, except for use of such person or family; and that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, no application has been made for any permit for the same or like supplies to any other officer or agent, and that no supplies for the period mentioned have been or are expected to be otherwise obtained; and no one person shall be recognized as representing more than six families.

AUTHORIZED COLLECTOR AND SURVEYOR MAY ALSO PERMIT SUPPLIES,
WHEN AND ON WHAT CONDITIONS.

Such transportation may also be permitted by any authorized collector or surveyor out of the district for which the local special agent is appointed, upon his certificate and recommendation, granted upon the same application and affidavit as above required.

CONDITIONS UPON WHICH PARTIES IN SUPPLY DISTRICTS MAY OBTAIN
SUPPLIES.

XVII. Persons or families residing without the lines of the trade district, but within the lines of a supply district, may procure supplies on the certificate of the nearest local special agent that the supplies specified therein are necessary for the use and consumption of such person or family for a period of time not exceeding the month ensuing. All applications for such certificate must be made personally to the proper local special agent by such person, or a member of such family, or other person authorized by the head of the family; and the applicant shall make and file with him an affidavit that the supplies applied for are necessary for the use and consumption of the person or family for the time specified, not exceeding one month next ensuing; that no part thereof will be sold or otherwise disposed of by him or her, or by his or her assent, except for the use of such person or family, and that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief no application has been made for the same or like supplies to any other officer or agent, and that no supplies for the period mentioned have been or are expected to be otherwise obtained; and no person shall be recognized as representing more than six families. The certificate so obtained must be presented to the nearest collector or surveyor, who, upon being satisfied that it has been properly granted, will issue a permit to the holder for the transportation of the articles specified therein; but in cases where the supplies are purchased at a trade store, and there is no authorized collector or surveyor within five miles thereof, the local special agent nearest to such trade store may grant such permit, retaining the certificate and delivering the permit to the applicant. Except in cases mentioned in this regulation and regulation XVI, no permit will be granted by any local special agent.

WHEN TRADE STORE MAY BE AUTHORIZED IN SUPPLY DISTRICT.

XVIII. Upon the request of the general commanding department, the proper supervising special agent may authorize the establishment

of one or more trade stores in any city or town of a supply district, under the same regulations as trade stores are established in trade districts, and subject to military orders; but the authority to establish any such store may be revoked, and the store discontinued by the supervising special agent, whenever the public interest may require it.

WHEN PRODUCTS MAY BE BROUGHT TO MARKET, AND ON WHAT CONDITIONS SUPPLIES MAY BE TAKEN HOME.

XIX. After any trade or supply district shall have been established, loyal and well-disposed persons residing therein may bring their products to market, unless prohibited by regulation, rule, or military order, and may be permitted by the proper collector or surveyor, on payment of prescribed fees, to sell the same for money other than gold or silver, and to take back to their respective homes so much of the proceeds of products so sold in individual, family, or plantation supplies, as shall be certified by the local special agent nearest to the residence of such person to be necessary for the use or consumption of the individual, family, or plantation, for a period not exceeding two months next ensuing, if residing within the limits of a trade district, or one month if within the limits of a supply district; and any attempt to take back more than the quantity so certified will debar the party all further privileges to bring products to market or to trade.

PRODUCTS MAY BE PURCHASED UNDER PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS.

XX. All proper and loyal persons may apply in the prescribed form to the proper supervising special agent, or an assistant special agent designated by him, for authority to purchase, for money other than gold or silver, or to bring out, if raised or already purchased by applicant, any of the products of the country within the lines of national military occupation in his agency, except when prohibited by order of the general commanding department or other special military order, and to transport the same to market; and, on making and filing with such agent an affidavit, in the prescribed form, and executing a bond with penalty and sureties to be approved by said agent, and conditioned that he will pay or secure all fees required by regulations, that he will not purchase products at any place other than that named in the authority, or engage directly or indirectly in prohibited trade, and that no military, naval, or civil officer or person prohibited by law or by order of the President, or of military or naval commanders having proper authority, from being interested in the property purchased by him, shall be so interested therein, the supervising special agent, or assistant special agent designated by him, if he deems it expedient, may authorize the proper officer to permit, on payment or security of the prescribed fees, the purchase and transportation of products as applied for, except articles prohibited. Upon presentation of such authority to any officer named in regulation VI, he may issue a permit for the purchase, transportation, and sale of products specified, in pursuance of the terms of the authority; but before delivering it he will require the prescribed fees to be paid, or a bond therefor to be executed to the United States, with penalty and sureties approved by him, conditioned that the fees for each shipment made under the permit shall be paid to him or some other proper officer at the time or within ten days after such shipment shall be made; and that immediately after the making of any shipment by land or water under the permit, notice of such shipment shall be forth-

with given to the officer issuing the permit, which notice shall specify the date and place of shipment, and contain or be accompanied by a description of the property and the marks thereon, and a statement of its destination and the route thereto; and that upon its arrival at any port where there is an officer of customs, a similar report shall be forthwith made to him. If any person obtaining a permit, and paying the fees therefor, shall purchase or transport no merchandise under the same, or a less quantity than is permitted, the fees paid, or the proper proportion thereof, shall be refunded on application and due showing to the proper supervising special agent.

Any neglect on the part of the person permitted to purchase and transport, or of any one acting for him, to comply with regulations and local rules, or with the conditions of the bond to the permit officer, shall work immediate forfeiture of all rights under the authority or permit, and any property purchased or transported under the same after such neglect shall be forfeited to the United States.

CONDITIONS UPON WHICH PERMITS TO PURCHASE PRODUCTS MAY BE ISSUED.

XXI. Every permit to purchase or sell cotton, tobacco, or other merchandise within any place or section in a State heretofore declared in insurrection, after commercial intercourse therewith shall have been permitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and every permit to transport the same thereto, therein, or therefrom, shall clearly define the character and quantity of the merchandise so permitted to be sold, purchased, or transported, and the place or section within which the same may be purchased or sold, and to and from which the same may be transported; and each person shall, before receiving such permit, make affidavit that he is in all respects loyal and true to the Government of the United States; that he will faithfully conform to the proclamations and orders of the President of the United States, and of the military governors and generals exercising authority under him, and to departmental regulations authorized by law; and that he will at all times, by his conduct and conversation, and by every other means he can properly use, aid in suppressing the rebellion and restoring obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

TRANSPORTATION OF, OR PAYMENTS IN, COIN OR BULLION STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

XXII. All transportation of coin or bullion to any State or section heretofore declared to be in insurrection is absolutely prohibited, except for military purposes, and under military orders, or under the special license of the President. And no payment of gold or silver or foreign bills of exchange shall be made for cotton or other merchandise within any such State or section. All cotton or other merchandise purchased in any such State or section, to be paid for therein, directly or indirectly, in gold or silver, or foreign bills of exchange, shall be forfeited to the United States.

LIMITATION AND REVOCATION OF AUTHORITIES, CERTIFICATES, AND PERMITS.

XXIII. Authorities to purchase products, unless renewed, and all certificates of local special agents recommending permits for transportation,

shall expire thirty days after date. Permits for transportation shall expire ten days after date; and all authorities, certificates, and permits will be liable to revocation by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the proper supervising special agent, as the public interests may require.

SUTLERS' PERMITS, HOW OBTAINED AND UPON WHAT CONDITIONS.

XXIV. Permits will be granted to sutlers to transport to the regiments sutlered by them such articles as they are authorized to sell, free of the five per cent. fee; but no permit will be granted to a sutler except on presentation to the proper permit officer of the original certificate of his appointment from the commanding officer of his regiment, countersigned by the division commander thereof, and an application and affidavit in the form prescribed. Transportation shall not be permitted to any sutler for an amount of goods exceeding \$2,500 per month; nor for over two months' supply at one time; nor for any goods except such as he is by law and War Department orders allowed to deal in.

SUPPLIES MOVING UNDER MILITARY ORDERS OR UNDER CONTRACT.

XXV. Supplies and other property belonging to the United States for the use of the Army or Navy, moving under military or naval orders, are excepted from the operation of these regulations. Supplies for the Army or Navy, furnished under contract, will be permitted, free of charge, upon the certificate of the proper military or naval officer that such supplies are required and are to be shipped in fulfillment of an actual existing contract with the Government.

RESTRICTED DISTRICTS, NOT DECLARED IN INSURRECTION, TO WHICH GOODS MUST BE PERMITTED.

XXVI. In order to prevent, under the pretense of legitimate trade, the conveyance of supplies which there is reason to believe are ultimately intended for persons in rebellion against the Government, or for places under the control of insurgents, and to prevent undue accumulation of goods at points in dangerous proximity to districts under control of insurgents, transportation of any goods, wares, or merchandise, without the permit of a duly authorized officer of this Department, is prohibited to any place on the south side of the Potomac River, or to any place on the north side of the Potomac and south of the Washington and Annapolis Railroad, or on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, or on the south side of the Ohio River below Wheeling, except Louisville, or on the west side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the Des Moines, except Saint Louis.

CONDITIONS UPON WHICH GOODS TO RESTRICTED DISTRICTS MAY BE PERMITTED.

XXVII. Permits for shipment of goods into districts or places with which commercial intercourse is restricted, but which have not been declared to be in insurrection, may be granted by collectors or surveyors of customs, or other specially authorized officers of the Department located near the point of destination, in conformity with regulations and local rules; and collectors or surveyors at any other port or place, when applied to by parties wishing to make shipments into such districts or places, if satisfied of the loyalty of such parties and the good faith

of the proposed transaction, may furnish certificates to that effect, which will be received as sufficient evidence on those points by the collector, surveyor, or other proper officer near the point of destination, to whom application for permits will be made by the shipper, and by whom, on compliance with regulations and local rules, such permits will be granted; and all questions of detention or seizure of goods *en route* to points above indicated will be decided by the collector or surveyor at the last port to be passed before entering a restricted district. Any information touching the character of any goods or transaction in the possession of any officer of this Department likely to be useful in such decisions should be promptly forwarded to the officer on whom rests the decision or who grants the permits, and also to the Secretary.

NO VESSEL OR OTHER VEHICLE SHALL CARRY GOODS INTO, OR PUT OFF GOODS IN, RESTRICTED DISTRICTS WITHOUT PERMIT.

XXVIII. No vessel, boat, or other vehicle, used for transportation from any place in the loyal States, shall carry goods, wares, or merchandise into any place, section, or State not declared in insurrection, but with which commercial intercourse has been or may be restricted, without the permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department, application for which permit may be made to such authorized officer near the point of destination as may suit the convenience of the shipper. Nor shall any vessel, boat, or other craft, or vehicle used for transportation, put off any goods, wares, or merchandise, at any place other than that named in the permit or clearance as the place of destination of such goods, wares, and merchandise.

BOATS ON WESTERN WATERS MUST PRESENT MANIFEST AND CLEARANCE.

XXIX. Before any boat or vessel running on any of the western waters south of Louisville or Saint Louis, or other waters within or adjacent to any State or section, commercial intercourse with which now is, or may hereafter be, restricted as aforesaid, shall depart from any port where there is a collector or surveyor of customs, there shall be exhibited to the collector or surveyor, or such other officer as may be authorized to act in his stead, a true manifest of its entire cargo, and a clearance obtained to proceed on its voyage; and when freights are received on board at a place where there is no collector or surveyor, as hereinafter provided in regulation XXX, then the same exhibit shall be made and clearance obtained at the first port to be passed where there is such an officer, if required by him, and such vessel or boat shall be reported and the manifest of its cargo exhibited to the collector or surveyor of every port to be passed on the trip where there is such an officer, if required by him; but no new clearance shall be necessary unless additional freights shall have been taken on board after the last clearance. Immediately on arriving at the port of final destination, and before discharging any part of the cargo, the manifest shall be exhibited to the surveyor of such port, or other officer authorized to act in his stead, whose approval for landing the cargo shall be indorsed on the manifest before any part thereof shall be discharged; and the clearance and shipping permits of all such vessels and boats shall be exhibited to the officer in command of any naval vessel or military post whenever such officer may require it.

AGENCY AIDS WILL BE APPOINTED ON CARS AND BOATS.

XXX. To facilitate trade, and to guard against improper transportation, agency aids will be appointed by the proper supervising special agent, or under his direction by an assistant special agent, from time to time, on cars, vessels, and boats when desired by owners, agents, or masters thereof, which aids will have free carriage on the respective cars, vessels, and boats on which they are placed, and will allow proper way freights to be taken on board without permit, keeping a statement thereof, and reporting the same to the first officer to be passed on the trip who is authorized to grant the permit desired, from whom a permit therefor must be obtained, or the goods shall be returned to the shipper under his direction. No permit will be granted for transportation into or within any State or district under restriction, or declared in insurrection, except on cars, vessels, and boats carrying such aids, or by private conveyance specified in the permit, or on boats, vessels, or cars bonded not to receive anything on board for transportation during the trip, nor to land or discharge anything at any point except that of ultimate destination without proper permit.

CONDITIONS ON WHICH CLEARANCES AND PERMITS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM PORT NOT BLOCKADED TO PORT OPENED BY PROCLAMATION.

XXXI. Boats and vessels may be cleared and merchandise not prohibited may be permitted, from any port which has not been blockaded to any port which has been blockaded but opened by proclamation, upon payment of such fees only as were chargeable therefor before the blockade was declared, but subject to regulations XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXVIII, XXXIX, and XL, and upon giving bond not to land or discharge any of such merchandise at any intermediate point, except under permit authorized by these regulations. But no goods, wares, or merchandise shall be shipped or transported from or out of such opened port, except under permits granted upon compliance with regulations and local rules, and payment of the fees prescribed in regulation XLII.

APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO BLOCKADED PORTS, HOW MADE.

XXXII. Applicants for permits to ship to any port or place affected by the existing blockade, but occupied by United States forces, must present, with their application, a certificate from the Department of War, or Department of the Navy, either directly or through a duly authorized officer, that the articles are required for military or naval purposes, and a request that the transportation of the same may be permitted, together with invoices in duplicate of the articles to be permitted, specifying their character, quantity, value, and destination. On receiving such certificate and request and duplicate invoices the Secretary of the Treasury, or some officer specially authorized by him, will transmit to the proper officer one of the invoices, and direct the permitting of the transportation requested, and forward the other invoice to the assistant or local special agent at the port or place to which the goods are to be permitted. The assistant or local special agent will, in all cases, on the arrival of any articles claimed to have been permitted, examine and compare such articles with the duplicate invoice; and in case of any excess or evasion of the permit, he will seize the whole

shipment, and report the facts forthwith to the supervising special agent, that proceedings may be taken for their forfeiture under the acts of July 13, 1861, May 20, 1862, and March 12, 1863.

LICENSES MAY BE GRANTED BY CONSULS TO BLOCKADED PORTS RE-OPENED.

XXXIII. Where ports heretofore blockaded have been opened by the proclamation of the President, license will be granted by the United States consuls, on application by the proper parties, to vessels clearing from foreign ports to the ports so opened, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no person, property, or information contraband of war, either to or from said ports, which license shall be shown to the collector of the port to which the vessel is bound, and if required to any officer in charge of the blockade. And on leaving any port so opened, the vessel must have a clearance from the collector, according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of the conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from entering the United States for any purpose during the war.

CLEARANCES FROM DOMESTIC PORTS MAY BE GRANTED.

XXXIV. Vessels clearing from domestic ports to any of the ports so opened will apply to the custom-house officers of the proper ports, in the usual manner, for licenses or clearances under the regulations heretofore established.

BONDS MAY BE REQUIRED IN CERTAIN CASES.

XXXV. Whenever application is made to a collector, or surveyor authorized to grant it, for a permit, license, or clearance, for either a foreign or domestic port, if for satisfactory reasons he shall deem it necessary to prevent the cargo of the vessel from being used in affording aid or comfort to any person or parties in insurrection against the authority of the United States, he shall require a bond to be executed by the master or owner of the vessel, in a penalty equal to the value of the cargo, and with sureties to the satisfaction of such collector or surveyor, conditioned that the said cargo shall be delivered at the destination for which it is cleared or permitted, and that no part thereof shall be used in affording aid or comfort to any person or parties in insurrection against the authority of the United States, with the knowledge or consent or connivance of the owner or shipper thereof, or with the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the master of the vessel on which the same may be laden, or of other persons having control of the same, until after delivery to the proper consignee, and the sale or other disposition by him, in good faith, of said cargo.

CLEARANCES MAY BE REFUSED IN CERTAIN CASES.—VESSELS MAY BE SEIZED.

XXXVI. Collectors and surveyors will refuse clearances and permits to all vessels, or other vehicles, whether with or without cargo, destined for a foreign or domestic port, whenever they shall have satisfactory reason to believe that such vessels or their cargoes, or any part thereof, whatever may be their ostensible destination, are intended for ports or

places in possession or under control of insurgents against the United States. And if any vessel or other vehicle for which a clearance or permit shall have been refused as aforesaid shall depart, or attempt to depart, for a foreign or domestic port, without being duly cleared or permitted, such collector, or surveyor, or the supervising special agent, or assistant special agent, shall cause such vessel or vehicle to be seized and detained, and proceedings to be instituted for the forfeiture to the United States of such vessel or other vehicle, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo.

MERCHANDISE, IN WHATEVER LOCALITY, LIABLE TO REACH INSURGENTS, OWNER TO GIVE BOND.

XXXVII. When any collector, surveyor, supervising, assistant, or local special agent, charged with the execution of these regulations, and the laws authorizing them, shall find within his proper limits any goods, wares, or merchandise which, in his opinion, founded on satisfactory evidence in writing, are in danger of being transported to insurgents, he may require the owner or holder thereof to give reasonable security that they shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and shall not in any way be used to give aid or encouragement to the insurgents.

IF NO SECURITY GIVEN, GOODS TO BE TAKEN POSSESSION OF.

If the required security be not given, such officer shall promptly state the facts to the United States marshal for the district within which such goods are situated; or if there be no United States marshal, then to the commander of a near military post, whose duty it shall be to take possession thereof, and hold them for safe-keeping, reporting the facts promptly to the Secretary of the Treasury, and awaiting instructions.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

XXXVIII. No clearance or permit will be granted for the shipment of prohibited articles, viz: cannon, mortars, fire-arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, powder, saltpeter, sulphur, balls, bullets, pikes, swords, boarding-caps, (always excepting the quantity of the said articles which may be necessary for the defense of the ship and of those who compose the crew,) saddles, bridles, cartridge-bag material, percussion and other caps, clothing adapted for uniforms, sail-cloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, intoxicating drinks, other than beer and light native wines, or other articles prohibited by the proper authorities, except upon certificate and request under regulation XXXII, or by the special direction of the supervising special agent sanctioned by the general commanding department or district into or from which the shipment is to be made.

VESSELS TO REPORT TO GUN-BOATS OR REVENUE-CUTTERS.

XXXIX. Every vessel, on approaching a gun-boat or revenue-cutter, or vessel appearing to be such, before proceeding further, shall bear up and speak said boat or cutter, and submit to such examination as may be required.

VIOLATIONS OF THESE REGULATIONS, HOW PUNISHED.

XL. All vessels, boats, and other vehicles used for transportation, violating regulations or local rules, and all cotton, tobacco, or other

merchandise shipped or transported or purchased or sold in violation thereof, will be forfeited to the United States. If any false statement be made or deception practiced in obtaining an authority, certificate, or permit under these regulations, such authority, certificate, or permit, and all others connected therewith or affected thereby, will be absolutely void, and all merchandise purchased or shipped under them shall be forfeited to the United States. In all cases of forfeiture, as aforesaid, immediate seizure will be made and proceedings instituted promptly for condemnation. The attention of all officers of the Government, common carriers, shippers, consignees, owners, masters, conductors, agents, drivers, and other persons connected with the transportation of merchandise, or trading therein, is particularly directed to the acts of July 13, 1861, May 20, 1862, and March 12, 1863, and to the orders of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy hereto appended.

PACKAGES TO OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, HOW SENT.

XLI. In cases where military or naval commanders shall have ordered all packages sent by friends to the officers and soldiers of their command to be delivered only to designated regimental or vessel officers for delivery to the proper parties, such packages may be transported, without collector's or surveyor's permits, by the Adams Express Company, or other carriers having authority for that purpose from the Secretary of the Treasury, on such carriers giving bond conditioned to render a true account of all such packages by them transported, and to carry no goods without proper permits, other than such packages.

XLII. The following fees are prescribed :

Fee for administering oath and certifying affidavit	10 cents.
Fee for each authority from agent	3 dollars.
Fee for certificate of local special agent	10 cents.
Fee for each permit for purpose of trade	20 cents.
Fee for each permit to purchase cotton in any insurrectionary district, and to transport the same to any loyal State, per pound	4 cents.
Fee for permit so to purchase and transport tobacco, per hhd.	2 dollars.
Fee for permit so to purchase or sell and transport to or from such district other products, goods, wares, or merchandise, five* per centum on the sworn invoice value thereof at the place of shipment.	
Fee for each permit for individual, family, or plantation supplies, on every purchase over \$20 and not over \$50	5 cents.
Ditto on every purchase over \$50 and not over \$100	10 cents.
Ditto on every purchase over \$100	15 cents.
For permits for individual, family, or plantation supplies, not over \$20 in amount, no charge is allowed, except for revenue stamps on affidavits and certificates in districts under restriction; and no charge, except 5 cents for permit and 5 cents for each revenue stamp on affidavit and certificate, is allowed in States declared in insurrection. When purchases are less than \$5 the permit-officer may dispense with affidavits and certificates when no ground to suspect fraud or imposition appears.	

* Changed to three by letter of March 21, 1864. See page 91.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS TO BE ATTACHED.

XLIII. Internal revenue stamps are required by law to be attached to affidavits, certificates, and bonds, but not to any other instruments or writings provided for by these regulations. Stamps will be furnished by the proper special agents at the rates fixed by the internal revenue act, namely :

For affidavits	5 cents.
For certificates of local special agents or collectors and surveyors	5 cents.
For bonds	25 cents.

OFFICERS TO KEEP RECORD OF PERMITS AND FEES RECEIVED, AND MAKE REPORTS.

XLIV. Every officer authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to grant permits under these regulations shall keep in his office a record of every permit granted by him, showing the names of the owner, shipper, and consignee, the place from and to which each transportation is permitted, the character and invoice value of the merchandise permitted, and shall transmit to the Secretary, and also to the proper supervising special agent, as near as possible on the first day of every month, a transcript of such record; and will also at the same time transmit to the supervising special agent an abstract statement showing the permits granted daily to parts of States not declared in insurrection, but in which trade is restricted, and also showing the permits granted daily to States declared in insurrection, with the invoice value of the merchandise permitted, the fees received, and the disposition made of the same, together with the names of all agency aids reporting to him, and the compensation paid to each.

SUPERVISING, ASSISTANT, AND LOCAL SPECIAL AGENTS TO PAY OVER MONEY AS RECEIVED.

XLV. All money received by each assistant or local special agent shall be paid over as promptly as possible to the supervising special agent or to an assistant treasurer or designated depository as directed by him, and so that all receipts during each month shall be paid over before the making of his required monthly report; and all money received by each supervising special agent or collector, surveyor, or other officer authorized to grant permits under these regulations, shall be promptly paid over to the assistant treasurer or designated depository most convenient to him, and so that all receipts for each month shall be so paid over before the making of his monthly report.

OFFICERS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE MONEY TO REPORT ON FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

XLVI. Every officer authorized to receive money under these regulations shall transmit to the Secretary on the first of each month a report, stating in detail all moneys so received by him during the preceding month, and from what sources received, together with all expenses of his office incidental to the execution of these regulations; and if any money has been paid out or otherwise disposed of by him during the month, an account thereof, and by what authority, to whom, or for what purpose it was so paid or disposed of, with the vouchers thereof. A

duplicate of this report and account shall at the same time be transmitted to the supervising special agent for the agency in which it shall be made, and a triplicate to the Commissioner of Customs.

ASSISTANT SPECIAL AGENTS SHALL KEEP RECORD, ETC.

XLVII. Assistant special agents shall keep a record of all their official transactions, showing specifically and in detail every authority given to traders, (regulation XIV,) every authority for the purchase of products, (XX,) every inspection of trade store and the results thereof, (XV,) all appointments of agency aids on cars, vessels, and boats, and the compensation of each, (XXX,) all seizures in cases of excess or evasion of permits to blockaded ports, (XXXII,) all seizures or detentions of vessels or vehicles departing, or attempting to depart, when clearance has been refused, (XXXVI,) all cases of security required when goods found in danger of being transported to insurgents, and if security not given, the action taken by them, (XXXVII,) all fees received for affidavits, authorities to traders, and for the purchase of products, and from whom, and for what received, (XIV, XX, XLII.) And they shall, on the first day of every month, transmit to the proper supervising special agent a transcript of such record, and all bonds or securities received by them under these regulations, (XIV, XX, XXXVII.)

LOCAL SPECIAL AGENTS SHALL KEEP A RECORD, ETC.

XLVIII. Local special agents shall keep a record of every authority to trade or to purchase products presented by the holder thereof, and of all certificates given to traders, or for permits to purchase and transport products, (regulation XIV;) of all permits for purchase and transportation of supplies for trade store, and certificates to buy supplies elsewhere than in trade district, (XVI;) of all permits granted where there is no collector or surveyor within five miles of trade store, (XVII;) of all certificates to persons bringing products to market and taking back supplies, (XIX;) of all excess or evasion of permits in shipments to blockaded ports, and their action thereon, (XXXII;) of all cases of bonds required of owners or holders of goods in danger of being transported to insurgents, and their action where bond not given, (XXXVII;) of all permits under regulations XVI and XVII, showing all that is required by those regulations and of all fees required for certificates, affidavits, and permits, (XII, XVI, XVII, XIX, XLII.) And they will also, as nearly as possible on the first day of every month, transmit to the proper supervising special agent a transcript of such record, and will deliver to such agent all bonds or securities received by them under these regulations, (XXXVII.)

SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENTS SHALL KEEP RECORD, ETC.

XLIX. Supervising special agents shall keep a record of all their official transactions, showing fully the name and location of each local special agent and agency aid appointed by them, and the compensation of each, (regulation IV;) of conferences with generals commanding departments and designations of trade and supply districts, (IX, X;) of all authorities given for trade stores, stating the date, name of trader, locality, and amount of goods authorized, (XIV;) of the inspection of trade stores and the results, (XV;) of all trade stores authorized in any city or town of a supply district, the date, name of trader, and amount

of goods authorized, and of the discontinuance of any such store, (XVIII;) of all authorities given for the purchase of products, to whom given, and the locality where purchases are to be made, (XX;) of all revocations of authorities, certificates, and permits, (XXIII;) of all information touching any goods or transactions given to other officers of the Department, (XXVII;) of all appointments of agency aids upon cars, vessels, and boats, (XXX;) of all seizures and detentions of vessels or vehicles departing or attempting to depart, after clearance has been refused, (XXXVI;) of all securities required and received of owners or holders of goods in danger of being transported to insurgents, and of their action if security was not given, (XXXVII.) And on the first day of every month, as nearly as possible, they shall transmit to this Department a transcript of such record for the previous month, together with a copy of the transcripts of records and a statement of all bonds and securities received by them from assistant and local special agents.

REGULATIONS SHALL SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS.

L. These regulations shall supersede those of March 31, 1863, and all others conflicting herewith, affecting commercial intercourse with States declared in insurrection; and all permits hereafter granted by any officer of the Treasury Department will be granted in pursuance of them and of the local rules authorized by them, or by virtue of authority hereafter given by the Secretary of the Treasury; but all permits granted and acts done in pursuance of former regulations shall be valid and effectual until the 15th day of October, 1863, unless the regulations shall have been sooner received and made known at the place of such permits or acts.

REGULATIONS

PREScribed BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SEVERAL SPECIAL AGENTS AND AGENCY AIDS APPOINTED IN PURSUANCE OF THE ACT OF 12TH MARCH, 1863, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE COLLECTION OF ABANDONED PROPERTY, AND FOR THE PREVENTION OF FRAUDS IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES."

TERRITORY DIVIDED INTO DISTRICTS CALLED SPECIAL AGENCIES.

I. The territory of the United States designated as in insurrection against the lawful government of the United States by the proclamation of the President, July 1, 1862, to which special agents have been assigned to receive and collect abandoned and captured property, is divided into districts called special agencies, numerically designated and described as follows, viz :

The first special agency comprises the district of the United States west of the Alleghany Mountains, known as the valley of the Mississippi, and extending southward so as to include so much of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana as is or may be occupied by national forces operating from the north.

The second special agency comprises the State of Virginia, and so much of West Virginia as lies east of the Alleghany Mountains.

The third special agency comprises the State of North Carolina.

The fourth special agency comprises the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

The fifth special agency comprises the States of Texas and Louisiana, and so much of the States of Arkansas, Alabama, and Mississippi as is or may be within the lines of the national forces operating from the south.

If additional special agencies shall be established they will be numerically designated in the order of their establishment. And if the boundaries of agencies already established shall be changed, due notice thereof will be given.

DESIGNATION OF AGENTS.

II. Supervising special agents and assistant special agents will be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and local special agents and agency aids will be appointed by supervising special agents, or under their direction by assistant special agents, subject to the approval of the Secretary, to carry into effect the said act and these regulations.

AGENTS AUTHORIZED AND DIRECTED TO COLLECT AND RECEIVE ALL ABANDONED PROPERTY.

III. Supervising and assistant special agents are authorized and directed to receive and collect all abandoned and captured property found within their respective agencies and within the lines of military occupation by the United States forces, except such as has been used or was intended to be used for waging or carrying on war against the United States, viz : arms, ordnance, ships, steamboats, or other watercraft and their furniture, forage, military supplies, and munitions of war.

ABANDONED AND CAPTURED PROPERTY.

IV. Abandoned property is of two descriptions: first, that which has been or may be deserted by the owners; and second, that which has been or may be voluntarily abandoned by the owners to the civil or military authorities of the United States.

Captured property is that which has been or may be seized or taken from hostile possession by the military or naval forces of the United States.

SPECIAL AGENTS WILL COLLECT AND RECEIVE PROPERTY, AND MAKE AND KEEP A TRUE RECORD AND ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES.

V. Supervising and assistant special agents will exercise due diligence in receiving and collecting, within the agency to which they have been respectively assigned, all abandoned and captured property, and upon taking possession of any such property will immediately make and keep a full and correct record of all the facts or information in regard to each case or lot known or accessible to them, including, as nearly as possible, the following: The character and quantity of the property received or collected; where captured, or found, or received as abandoned; under what circumstances; by whom owned or alleged to be owned; noting, where practicable, the name and address of one or more truthful residents of the neighborhood acquainted with the property and the owner or claimant thereof, and any statements they may make in connection therewith; by whom such property was captured or abandoned; by whom received or collected; from whom received; all names, marks, signs, or devices, (whether distinct, indistinct, or partially erased,) upon such property; together with all other information which may in any way serve to identify or make known the history of any particular lot, or to trace the same, or the proceeds thereof, from the earliest period possible to its final disposition.

They will also charge against each lot and keep a true and detailed account in triplicate of each item of expense incurred in its collection, transportation, care, and sale; or where two or more lots are treated together, a fair and just proportion against each, as well as all fees due in any way to the Government thereon.

One copy of this record will be promptly transmitted to the supervising special agent, to whom or to whose order the property so received and collected will be delivered, another to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the third will be retained by the assistant special agents for their files.

AGENTS WILL RECEIVE VOLUNTARILY ABANDONED PROPERTY, AND GIVE RECEIPTS AND TAKE STIPULATIONS.

VI. Supervising and assistant special agents will receive within their respective agencies any property from persons who offer voluntarily to abandon the same, and shall give a receipt therefor to the person so abandoning it, or to his or her agent, in the following form:

Received of....., of the county of....., in the State of

 estimated at \$....., claimed by....., as the owner thereof, and numbered as
 follows:

; which as special agent of the Treasury Department, at the request

of
 I have received as abandoned property, to be forwarded to
, and disposed of in accordance with the act of Congress approved
 March 12, 1863.

And shall make three copies of said receipt, of which he shall send
 one to the Secretary of the Treasury, one to the supervising special
 agent, and keep one for his files; and in all cases of so receiving volun-
 tarily abandoned property, the agent shall require from the owner or
 person so abandoning it a statement and stipulation in triplicate, in the
 following form:

..... special agent of the Treasury Department, has this day
 received from me as abandoned property

.....
 marked and numbered as follows:

..... which the said has received
 at my request, to be transported to the special agent of the Government in the city of
, appointed to receive and dispose of such property, subject
 to the deductions prescribed by the act approved March 12, 1852, and the fees desig-
 nated by the XIVth regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, September
 11, 1863.

And I hereby acquit and discharge the said, and all
 other officers of the Government, from all personal liability on account of the said property,
 except such as may result from an unfaithful discharge of their duties in transporting
 or disposing of it.

And in case of any loss or damage to the said property in its transportation or other-
 wise, neither the Government of the United States nor any of its agents shall be held
 responsible therefor.

A record of all property so received and of the expenses incurred in
 connection therewith shall be made, and copies transmitted, and the
 property shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed in regulation V.

AGENTS TO COLLECT AND RECEIVE FROM OFFICERS AND PRIVATES,
 SAILORS OR MARINES, ABANDONED PROPERTY, AND GIVE RECEIPT.

VII. Supervising and assistant special agents will receive and collect
 abandoned property from any officer or private of the regular or volun-
 teer forces of the United States, or any officer, sailor, or marine in the
 naval service of the United States, upon the inland waters of the
 United States, who may take or receive any such abandoned property,
 from persons in such insurrectionary districts, or have it under their
 control, and such supervising or assistant special agent will, in all such
 cases, give a receipt therefor in the following form:

Received of

 estimated at \$.....

.....
 taken or received and held by him as abandoned property in such insurrectionary dis-
 trict, and claimed to be the property of

 and turned over to me by said.....

..... which property I have received as agent of the Treasury Department, appointed in
 pursuance of certain acts of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, May 20, 1862, and
 March 12, 1863. The said property to be transported and disposed of under the regu-
 lations of the Secretary of the Treasury, prescribed in pursuance of the authority con-
 ferred on him by said acts.

Three copies of said receipt shall be made, one of which shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, one to the supervising special agent, and one shall be retained by the agent giving the receipt; and a record of the property so collected and received shall be made and copies transmitted, and the property disposed of as directed in regulation V.

CAPTURED PROPERTY IN HANDS OF OFFICERS OR OTHERS TO BE TURNED OVER AND RECEIPT GIVEN.

VIII. Supervising and assistant special agents will collect and receive of any officer or private, or person employed in or with the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, any property held by him which shall have been captured in any district declared to be in insurrection against the United States, except such as shall be required for military use of the United States forces; and all property so held by them shall be received by the agent as captured property, leaving all questions concerning the class to which it belongs for after consideration; and they shall also receive with such property the necessary invoices thereof, and all receipts, bills of lading, and other papers, documents, and vouchers showing title to such property or the right to the possession, control, or direction thereof, and such order, indorsement, or writing as the party has power to make, to enable such agent to take possession of such property or the proceeds thereof.

And he will give to the officer, private, or person from whom any property is so received, a receipt in the form following:

Received of.....
 estimated at \$.....
 captured by the forces of the United States, and claimed to be the property of.....
 which property I have received as special agent of the Treasury Department, appointed in pursuance of certain acts of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, May 20, 1862, and March 12, 1863. The said property to be transported and disposed of under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, prescribed in pursuance of the authority conferred on him by said acts.

And a record of the property so collected and received shall be made and copies transmitted, and the property disposed of as directed in regulation V.

PROPERTY REQUIRED FOR PUBLIC USE TO BE APPRAISED AND DELIVERED OVER.

IX. When any part of the goods or property received or collected by any supervising or assistant special agent is demanded for public use, and a requisition therefor is presented, signed by the general commanding department, or by some other officer authorized by such commander of department, the special agent having such property in charge shall select three competent and disinterested persons, to be approved by such officer, who shall make oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and who shall appraise said goods or property, and make a certificate thereof in the following form:

The undersigned having been appointed by....., supervising or assistant special agent, to appraise certain property alleged to have been collected or received as abandoned or captured by....., supervising special agent or assistant special agent of the Treasury Department, having each of us

made oath for the faithful discharge of our duty as such appraisers, do certify that we have carefully examined and appraised the following described property, to wit :

and that said property is worth.....

..... }
 } Appraisers.

Which certificate shall be certified by the special agent and by the officer receiving said property ; and the goods or property so appraised shall be delivered over to the officer appointed to receive it ; and the special agent shall in all such cases require from the officer or agent receiving said goods or property a receipt in the following form :

Received of

..... alleged to have been collected or received by him as abandoned or captured, and which has been this day appraised by.....

..... appraisers appointed with my approval, to be worth dollars, which property has been delivered to me by said agent, to be appropriated to the public use, as provided in the second section of the act of Congress, approved March 12, 1863, entitled " An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States."

And he shall keep a record of all expenses incurred on account of said property ; and if he be an assistant special agent, he shall promptly transmit a full report of such appraisal proceedings and copies of all papers in the case, as prescribed and directed in regulation V.

DISPOSITION OF PERISHABLE PROPERTY AND SUCH AS CANNOT BE TRANSPORTED.

X. In all cases where property of a perishable nature, whether captured or abandoned, shall be collected or received by the proper agents of this Department, and its immediate sale is required by the interest of all concerned, such agent shall, where practicable, forward it without delay to the nearest place designated by the Secretary or by regulation as a place of sale within a loyal State, consigned to the proper officer of this Department, who shall forthwith cause it to be sold at auction to the highest bidder ; all such shipments to be accompanied by a statement as required by regulation V.

If, from the character of the property, it should be impracticable so to transport it, the agent shall cause the same to be appraised by three disinterested persons, and to be sold at public auction, and promptly transmit a full report, as prescribed by regulation V, together with the certificate of appraisal, taken in triplicate, and the account of sales, and hold the proceeds subject to the direction of the supervising special agent for that agency.

HOUSE FURNITURE AND FAMILY EFFECTS.

XI. In case of furniture, family pictures, equipage, clothing, or household effects, abandoned or captured, and collected or received by special agents, they will cause the prescribed record thereof to be made and transmitted, and will store such property on the premises where found, whenever it can be done with safety ; otherwise they will cause it to be securely stored and properly marked and numbered, and report the facts to the supervising special agent, and await further directions. If left on the premises they will take a receipt therefor from the agent or

person in possession, and transmit the same with the record. When such property cannot be safely left on the premises or stored with safety and due regard to economy, the special agent in charge shall cause the same to be appraised, disposed of, and reported, as provided in regulation X, as to untransportable property. In case such property is in use at hospitals, or for any military purpose, they will cause such property to be appraised and treated as property required for public use, as directed in regulation IX.

SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENTS MAY CONTRACT FOR COLLECTING AND DELIVERY OF PROPERTY BY OTHER PARTIES.

XII. When property is liable to be lost or destroyed in consequence of its location being unknown to the special agents, or from other causes, and parties propose, for compensation, to collect and deliver it into the hands of such agents at points designated by them, supervising special agents may contract, on behalf of the United States, for the collection and delivery to them of such property in their respective agencies, on the best possible terms, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds of the property, which percentage must be full compensation for all expenses, of whatever character, incurred in collecting, preparing, and delivering such property at the points designated. Prior to any such contract being made the party proposing must submit in writing a statement of the kind and amount of property proposed to be collected, the locality whence to be obtained, and all the facts and circumstances connected with it, particularly as to its ownership. And any contract made in pursuance of this regulation must be in writing, and restricted to the collection and delivery of particular lots at named localities, or, when circumstances clearly justify it, to the general collection and delivery of all abandoned property in limited districts not greater in any case than one parish or county, and not more than one district to be assigned to one contractor.

BOND TO BE GIVEN BY CONTRACTOR INDEMNIFYING THE GOVERNMENT.

Before payment to any contractor under any contract made in pursuance of this regulation, he shall execute a bond, with penalty equal to the amount stipulated to be paid to him, and with sureties satisfactory to the supervising special agent, indemnifying the United States against all claims to the property delivered on account of damages by trespass, or otherwise occasioned by the act or connivance of the contractor, and against all claims that may arise on account of expenses incurred in the collection, preparation, and transportation of said property to the points designated in said contract.

WHEN LARGER PERCENTAGE SEEMS TO BE PROPER, AGENT TO REFER THE CASE TO THE SECRETARY.

Should a case arise in the opinion of the supervising special agent justifying the payment of a larger percentage than one-quarter of the proceeds of the property, he will make a statement of the facts and circumstances and the reasons in his opinion justifying such additional allowance, and refer the same to the Secretary for instructions.

LOCAL SPECIAL AGENTS AND AGENCY AIDS TO BE APPOINTED.

And for the purpose of getting possession of and transporting to market as much of the captured and abandoned property as possible within the lines of the military forces of the United States, supervising special agents, or assistant special agents under their direction, will appoint and employ in their respective agencies, at such per diem compensation as may be judged proper, subject to approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, such local special agents and agency aids as may be necessary therefor, instructing them fully as to the execution of the duties respectively assigned to them.

AGENTS NOT TO RELEASE PROPERTY, OR PERMIT ITS REMOVAL, OR GRANT PERSONAL FAVORS, OR INCUR LIABILITIES NOT AUTHORIZED BY REGULATIONS.

XIII. No property collected or received as captured or abandoned under the act of March 12, 1863, shall be released by any agent, except by special authority from the Secretary of the Treasury, to any persons claiming ownership of such property; nor shall any permit be given by such agents to individuals to remove such property; nor shall any liability be incurred or assumed, or contract be made, on the part of the United States by such agents, except as authorized by these regulations. No personal favor shall in any case be extended to one individual or party rather than another.

NECESSARY EXPENSES TO BE PAID.

XIV. Supervising special agents will pay, or cause to be paid, out of the general fund arising from the sale of all property collected and received in their respective agencies, all expenses necessarily incurred in collecting, receiving, securing, and disposing of the same, including fees, taxes, freights, storage, charges, labor, and other necessary expenses, being careful to avoid all useless or indiscreet expenditures; and will charge each particular lot or parcel with the specific or proportionate amount of all such expenses as can be made specific or proportionate charges to each lot or parcel; and will also charge and retain out of the proceeds of each lot or parcel one and one half per centum thereof for the payment of such expenses connected with the collection, transportation, and sale, or other disposition thereof, as cannot be made specific or proportionate charges against each lot or parcel, or are not otherwise provided for, such as rents, compensation to clerks or other employes, auctioneers, printing, and advertising, a carefully stated account of which will be kept by such agents, showing in detail all expenses paid out of this fund arising from such charge; and, unless unavoidably prevented, they will take vouchers for all expenditures made under this regulation, and transmit the same with their accounts. Of the balance, if any, of said one and one-half per cent. remaining after defraying said expenses the several supervising special agents may retain, as compensation for extra care and responsibility, a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent., and with the remainder, if any, may reward extra services in collection and care of property rendered by agents and others.

PROPERTY TO BE TRANSPORTED TO LOYAL STATES AND SOLD AT AUCTION.

XV. All property collected and received, other than such as is described in regulations X and XI, and such as may be appropriated to

public use, shall be transported to such places in the loyal States as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, as places of sale, consigned to the supervising special agent of the agency in which it is collected or received, or to such other person as shall be specially authorized by the Secretary to receive the same, and shall there be sold by such supervising special agent, or other person, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for United States notes, pursuant to notice previously published of the time and place of sale.

SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENTS TO MAKE REPORT.

XVI. Each supervising special agent or other person, as aforesaid, shall make a full record of each lot or parcel of property coming to his possession, in the manner prescribed by regulation V, and report the same, and all sales or other disposition thereof, made by him, rendering a monthly account-urrent of all his transactions to the Secretary, accompanying the same with receipts or other vouchers for all moneys paid out by him. All balances remaining in his hands shall be deposited in the Treasury from time to time, as directed by the Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 11, 1863.

The attention of all officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States, whether volunteer or regular, is specially directed to the Revised Regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, approved by the President, dated September 11, 1863, and superseding the regulations of March 31, 1863; and they will in all respects observe General Order of this Department numbered eighty-eight, and dated March 31, 1863, in regard to said Revised Regulations, as if the same had been originally framed and promulgated with reference to them.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
September 11, 1863.

The attention of all officers, sailors, and marines of the Navy of the United States is especially directed to the Revised Regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, approved by the President, dated September 11, 1863, and superseding the regulations of March 31, 1863; and they will in all respects observe the order of this Department dated March 31, 1863, with regard to said Revised Regulations, as if the same had been originally promulgated with reference to them.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE
WITH AND IN STATES DECLARED IN INSURRECTION, JANUARY 26, 1864.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 26, 1864.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, having seen and considered the additional regulations of trade prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and numbered LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, and LVI,

do hereby approve the same; and I further declare and order that all property brought in for sale in good faith, and actually sold in pursuance of said regulations LII, LIII, LIV, LV, and LVI, after the same shall have taken effect and come in force as provided in regulation LVI, shall be exempt from confiscation or forfeiture to the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS OF TRADE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 23, 1864.

LI. The commanding general having expressed the opinion, in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 16th instant, that restrictions on trade in the States of Missouri and Kentucky may now be safely removed, and the Secretary of War, in his letter of this day, January 23, 1864, having approved that opinion, the twenty-sixth regulation of trade established, with other regulations, on the 11th of September, 1863, is so far modified that all restrictions on trade in the States of Missouri and Kentucky are annulled and abrogated; and all products and goods may be freely taken into and transported within the said States as in time of peace: *Provided, however,* That no products or goods shall be taken from said States, or either of them, into any State declared to be in insurrection, or to any port in said State heretofore blockaded which has been or may be opened, except in compliance with the regulations of September 11, 1863.

Restrictions upon trade in, to, or from other States, and also upon the trade with States in insurrection and parts of said States, especially on the Mississippi and other navigable rivers, will be removed whenever, in the opinion of the President, such removal shall be found compatible with the military measures necessary for the suppression of the rebellion.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS OF TRADE,

To take effect when promulgated under authority of the President by generals commanding departments.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 26, 1864.

LII. All persons being or residing in any of the States declared to be in insurrection, whether within or beyond the lines of national military occupation, may freely bring any goods or products from within the State in which he may reside to any place within such lines where there is a supervising special agent or assistant special agent of the Treasury Department, for sale or other disposition; and so much of any regulation heretofore established as requires the obtaining of any previous authority or permit for bringing goods and products to the place of sale is hereby rescinded.

LIII. In all cases where the owner of the goods and products so brought in for sale shall reside within the lines of national military oc-

cupation, and shall take the oath prescribed by the proclamation of the President, dated December 8, 1863, and is not excepted from the amnesty granted by the said proclamation, or proved by affidavits to the satisfaction of the supervising special agent or assistant special agent to be disloyal and hostile to the United States, such owner or his agent may receive the price of his goods and products without deduction, except for dues and fees to the Government under the regulations of September 11, 1863, or he may convey such goods and products, having paid said dues and fees, under proper permit, to such other place as he may choose for sale or other disposition; but whenever the owner of said goods and products shall not reside within the lines of national military occupation, such goods and products shall be sold by the supervising special agent, or assistant special agent; and all such sales of such goods and products shall take place on Monday of each week, at the place of receipt, and shall include all complete lots on hand at the time of sale. And the supervising special agent or the assistant special agent, as the case may be, shall pay to said owner or his agent, if said owner shall have taken said oath, and is not excepted from said amnesty nor proved to be disloyal and hostile, twenty-five per cent. of the gross proceeds of said sales, and shall pay the remainder of such proceeds, after deducting necessary and proper expenses of sale and one per cent. as his additional compensation, into the Treasury of the United States, and shall give to the owner of each lot sold, or his agent, a receipt or certificate describing the property. But the aggregate compensation of no supervising special agent or assistant special agent shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, or at that rate for a less period: and each supervising special agent and assistant special agent charged with the receipt and payment of any money under any regulation of the Treasury Department, shall give bond to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties as such supervising special agent or assistant special agent, and for the punctual payment into the Treasury of the United States of all sums by him received and required by law or regulations to be so paid.

LIV. All sales, whether private or public, shall be for notes of the United States or Treasury notes, exclusively, and all proceeds of goods and products paid into the Treasury under the foregoing regulation shall be restored without interest to the owner of the goods and products sold, in case he shall establish, on the return of peace and the full practical restoration of the authority of the Union, his title to said goods and products, and that since the sale thereof he has conducted himself in all respects as a good and loyal citizen of the United States, and has done nothing inconsistent with the terms of the oath prescribed by the President's proclamation of amnesty.

LV. Nothing in either of the foregoing additional regulations shall authorize the conveyance of supplies beyond the lines of national military occupation, or, except under the regulations of September 11, 1863, within said lines.

LVI. The foregoing regulations, numbered LII, LIII, LIV, LV, shall take effect and be in force within the lines of the several military departments in the insurrectionary States, whenever the generals commanding said departments shall, respectively, under authority from the President, and by proper orders, promulgate the same.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, February 2, 1864.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, having seen and considered the additional regulation of trade prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and numbered LVII, do hereby approve the same.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ADDITIONAL REGULATION OF TRADE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

February 2, 1864.

LVII. The Secretary of War having transmitted to this Department a letter of the commanding general, expressing the opinion, in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 16th ultimo, that restrictions on trade in the State of West Virginia, within the national military lines, may now be safely removed, the twenty-sixth regulation of trade established, with other regulations, on the 11th of September, 1863, is so far modified that all restrictions on trade in the State of West Virginia within said lines are annulled and abrogated: and all products and goods may be freely taken into and transported within the above-mentioned portion of said State as in time of peace: *Provided, however,* That no products or goods shall be taken from said State into any State declared to be in insurrection, or to any port in any such State heretofore blockaded, which has been or may be opened, except in compliance with the regulations of September 11, 1863.

S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 21, 1864.

SIR: The forty-second trade regulation, series of September 11, 1863, is hereby so far modified, that on and after the 1st day of April next the invoice valuation permit fee on shipments to and from insurrectionary districts will be three per cent. instead of five, as therein prescribed.

S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

H. A. RISLEY, Esq.,

Supervising Special Agent, Washington, D. C.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

CONCERNING COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH AND IN STATES AND PARTS OF STATES DECLARED IN INSURRECTION, THE COLLECTION, RECEIPT, AND DISPOSITION OF CAPTURED, ABANDONED, AND CONFISCABLE PROPERTY, AND THE EMPLOYMENT AND GENERAL WELFARE OF FREEDMEN. PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT, IN PURSUANCE OF THE SEVERAL ACTS OF CONGRESS IN RELATION TO THOSE SUBJECTS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 30, 1864.

The following regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, having been seen and considered by me, are hereby approved, and commercial intercourse, in the cases and under the restrictions described and expressed in the regulations, is licensed and authorized; and all officers and privates of the regular and volunteer forces of the United States, and officers, sailors, and marines in the naval service, will observe the said regulations and the provisions of the several acts of Congress appended thereto, to which they relate, and will render all assistance not incompatible with military or naval operations, to officers and agents of the Treasury Department executing the same.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

These regulations, and the several acts of Congress authorizing them, shall be executed and carried into effect, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the following officers :

- A general agent,
- Supervising special agents,
- Assistant special agents,
- Local special agents,
- Agency aids,
- Officers of the customs designated by the Secretary, and
- Superintendents of freedmen.

All officers appointed under these regulations are authorized to administer oaths required in the performance of their official duties.

The general agent and the supervising and assistant special agents will be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; local special agents and agency aids will be appointed by the supervising special agents or assistant special agents, as under regulation XXVII, subject to the approval of the Secretary.

It shall be the duty of the general agent, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause these rules and regulations to be properly and uniformly enforced in all States and parts of States declared in insurrection, and all officers and agents appointed to perform duties under them will comply with the instructions of the general agent in regard thereto until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

To facilitate the execution of the annexed regulations, insurrectionary States and parts of States are hereby divided into districts called special agencies, distinguished numerically, and described as follows:

The first special agency comprises that part of the valley of the Mississippi lying west of the Alleghany Mountains and east of the mouth of the Tennessee River, and extending southwardly to include so much of the States of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia as is, or shall be, occupied by national forces operating from the north.

The second special agency comprises so much of the Mississippi Valley as lies west of the mouth of the Tennessee River, including West Tennessee, the State of Arkansas, and so much of the States of Mississippi and Louisiana as is, or shall be, occupied by national forces operating from the north.

The third special agency comprises so much of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and the west part of Florida as is, or shall be, occupied by national forces operating from the south.

The fourth special agency comprises the State of Texas.

The fifth special agency comprises the south and east part of Florida, including Key West, the State of South Carolina, and so much of the State of Georgia as is, or shall be, occupied by national forces operating from the south.

The sixth special agency comprises the State of North Carolina, excepting so much thereof as lies north of Albemarle Sound and east of Chowan River.

The seventh special agency comprises that section of country lying east of the Alleghany Mountains, and extending southwardly to include so much of the State of North Carolina as lies north of Albemarle Sound and east of Chowan River.

Additional special agencies, if established, will be numerically designated in the order of their establishment; and if the boundaries of agencies already established shall be changed, due notice thereof will be given.

Supervising special agents will supervise within their respective agencies the execution of the regulations, under the direction of the general agent, and will make, and from time to time change, such local rules not inconsistent with them as may be proper for that purpose, and temporarily suspend or qualify the authority to grant permits for supplies, as the public interest shall require, subject to the approval of the general agent or of the Secretary of the Treasury; and they will confer with generals commanding departments, or, when such conference is impracticable, with generals commanding divisions or districts, and with naval officers commanding within the agency under their supervision, and obtain, as far as practicable, their sanction to such action as may affect military or naval movements.

The assistant and local special agents, agency aids, and officers of the customs above referred to will communicate directly with the supervising special agent of the agency to which they may be assigned upon all questions affecting the discharge of their duties under the regulations. The several supervising special agents will reply to these communications, except where they regard the intervention of the Department necessary, when they will transmit them, and all papers relating to them, with such recommendations as they may think proper, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and will keep the Department advised of their action in all matters pertaining to the execution of their duties.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, *July* 29, 1864.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.

Rules and regulations under the several acts of Congress prohibiting or restricting commercial intercourse with and in States and parts of States declared to be in insurrection, and in portions of loyal States in dangerous proximity thereto.

PERMITS.

I. No goods, wares, or merchandise will be allowed to be transported to, from, or within any State or part of a State under restriction, or declared in insurrection, except under permits, certificates, and clearances, as hereinafter provided.

PERMIT OFFICERS.

II. The officers of the Treasury Department to be authorized under instructions from the Secretary to permit supplies to be transported to loyal persons residing in insurrectionary States or parts of States, or in restricted districts of loyal States with which commercial intercourse has been or may be licensed by the President, under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the surveyors of customs at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, Paducah, Cairo, Quincy, Saint Louis, Nashville, Memphis, and Baltimore; the collectors of customs at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Georgetown, Alexandria, Beaufort in North Carolina, Port Royal in South Carolina, Brownsville, and New Orleans. Other officers will be designated to grant permits should the public interests require it; and the officers above named will respectively grant permits to such ports, places, or districts only as shall be designated in the letter of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERCOURSE BEYOND MILITARY LINES PROHIBITED.

III. Commercial intercourse with localities beyond the lines of actual military occupation by the United States forces is absolutely prohibited; and no permit will be granted for the transportation of any property to any place under the control of insurgents against the United States.

LINES OF MILITARY OCCUPATION.

IV. Each supervising special agent will ascertain from the published order of the general commanding the department or district embracing his agency, the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States, and will confer with the department commander, and agree with him in writing, as to the place or places, within those lines in his agency, to which supplies may be taken for the loyal residents therein, and the aggregate amount which may be taken monthly to each of such places. Having so ascertained and agreed, he will promptly communicate the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the officers authorized to grant permits to the district so occupied.

SUPPLY-STORES.

V. Supply-stores at places agreed upon by the commanding general of the department and the proper supervising special agent may be established by such loyal persons as the supervising special agent or as-

sistant special agents shall designate for that purpose. But the monthly amount agreed upon, as aforesaid, shall in no case be exceeded, and the maximum amount that any individual or firm may be permitted to take there for sale shall not exceed \$3,000 per month, except in cities with a population over twenty thousand, and except in cases where the commanding general of the district, for military reasons, requests it to be larger, in which cases all persons trading there shall be equally affected thereby, and no person shall be interested in more than one store.

APPLICATION FOR SUPPLY-STORES.

VI. Any person desiring to establish a supply-store at any place above provided may make application in writing to the proper supervising or assistant special agent, who shall file the application, and record the name of each applicant, with the date of application, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose: and all favoritism in granting the authorities so applied for shall be prevented, as far as possible, by local rules of the proper supervising special agents. No application made prior to military occupation will be considered.

APPLICATION FOR AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH A SUPPLY-STORE.

To, special agent, ..., 18....
agency:

SIR:, the undersigned, make application for authority to establish a supply-store at, in county of and State of under the regulations prescribed July 23, 1864, by the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning commercial intercourse with and in States declared in insurrection.

Respectfully yours,

AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT FOR SUPPLY-STORE.

Each applicant shall make and file with his application an affidavit in the following form:

I, of in the county of, and State of, being duly sworn, on oath or affirmation say, that I am a citizen of the United States, (*native-born or naturalized, as the case may be,*) and that I am in all respects true and loyal to the Government thereof; that I always have faithfully conformed, and will at all times faithfully conform, to the proclamations and orders of the President of the United States, and the military governors and generals exercising authority under him, and to departmental regulations authorized by law; and that I have aided, and will at all times aid, by my conversation and conduct, and by every other means I can properly use, in suppressing the rebellion and restoring obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Subscribed and sworn before me this day of, 18...

NO AUTHORITY GRANTED WITHOUT AFFIDAVIT.

VII. No authority to sell supplies, at any place in a State or part of State declared in insurrection, shall be given to any person who shall not accompany his application with the above affidavit taken before a competent officer.

AUTHORITY FOR SUPPLY-STORE.

VIII. When authority shall be given to any person to establish a supply-store at any place as above provided, it shall be in the following form:

....., of the county of and State of, having applied to me for authority to establish a SUPPLY-

STORE at, in the county of, and State of, and having made and attached to application the prescribed affidavit, and executed a bond to the United States in a penalty and with sureties approved by me, I hereby authorize the said to establish a SUPPLY-STORE at in the county of and State of, and, under proper permits, to transport to and sell at said store goods, wares, and merchandise, not prohibited, to an amount not exceeding dollars (\$.....) per month.

This authority is given subject to revocation at any time by the supervising special agent of the agency.

Dated at, this day of, 18...

BOND OF APPLICANT FOR SUPPLY-STORE.

IX. Before the delivery of the authority above provided for, the applicant shall execute and deliver to the agent a bond to the United States, in a penalty of twice the monthly amount authorized, with sureties to be approved by such agent, which bond shall be in the following form :

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, ..., of, as principal, and, of, and, of, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of dollars (\$.....) to be paid to the United States of America, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this day of in the year one thousand eight hundred and

Whereas the said has applied for and received authority to establish a SUPPLY-STORE at in the county of and State of, under the license of the President, and the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, July 29, 1864 :

THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION IS SUCH, That if the said shall not transport goods to any place other than such SUPPLY-STORE, nor engage, directly or indirectly, in any prohibited trade ; and if no part of the goods transported by shall, with knowledge or assent, or by connivance, be so used or disposed of as to give aid or encouragement to the insurgents ; and if no military, naval, or civil officer, or person prohibited by law from trading, or receiving, or expecting profit or advantage from trade in an insurrectionary State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any sale made from said store ; and if no goods, wares, or merchandise are sold or disposed of at said store, or other act done by him, or by others acting under his authority, in violation of any regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury, or local rule of the supervising special agent, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—

_____. [L. S.]
 _____. [L. S.]
 _____. [L. S.]

RECORDS OF AUTHORITIES.

X. Records shall be kept in the office of each supervising and district agency, in which every authority granted therein shall be recorded, with the locality of the supply-store, the name of the party authorized, and his sureties, with their respective residences, the date and monthly amount of the authority, and the date and amount of each shipment of goods authorized. And whenever a party authorized to sell, as aforesaid, shall desire to transport supplies to his store, he shall file with the supervising or assistant special agent, in charge of the record of his authority, an application for such supplies, with a full memorandum thereof. Whereupon such agent may, if he knows no reason why he should not, give the applicant a certificate in the following form :

CERTIFICATE FOR SUPPLIES.

THIS CERTIFIES that is duly authorized to sell supplies to loyal persons at, and that he may be permitted to ship to that place during the month of, supplies included in the annexed memorandum to the amount of \$

The permit officer to whom this certificate is presented, if the party holding it desires to ship only a part of the amount named therein, will indorse upon the certificate the date and amount of the permit, and will give the holder a certified copy of the original certificate with his indorsement thereon, retaining the original as his authority for the permit.

And the officer granting a permit on the certified copy will, in like manner, indorse upon it the date and amount of his permit, and give a certified copy of the certificate and indorsements as certified, and so on until the amount of the original certificate is exhausted; so that the stock permitted to and transported by the trader, each month, shall not exceed the amount above named. No permit will be granted upon this certificate after the close of the month of, 18.....

Dated at, this day of, 18....

.....
Special Agent.

To which certificate he shall annex a copy of the memorandum so filed with him, countersigned with his approval.

PERMIT FOR SUPPLY-STORE.

XI. Upon presentation of the above certificate, or the certified copies thereof as provided, together with the application, copies, invoices, and affidavits, as hereinafter named, any permit officer named in regulation II may permit the shipment of supplies included in the memorandum annexed to the certificate, so that the aggregate amount of the shipments under the certificate shall not exceed the sum named therein. Such permit shall be made subject to the approval of the permit officer of the last port of shipment in a loyal State through which the supplies shall pass *en route* to their destination.

XII. The application for permit shall be in the following form :

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT FOR SUPPLIES.

To..... :

SIR : desire permission to transport from this port to the supplies named in the invoices of which the annexed are true copies, which supplies were purchased by of the parties respectively indicated by the invoices, and are owned by of, and consigned to, of, and are contained in packages, which packages are marked and described as follows :

No. of packages.	Marks.	Description of supplies.	Value.

AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT FOR PERMIT FOR SUPPLIES.

XIII. The original invoices shall be presented with the application, and shall be compared with the copies annexed thereto by the officer granting the permit to ship. The applicant shall annex and file, with his application for permit to ship, an affidavit in the following form :

....., of, being duly sworn, deposes and says : that is the owner of the goods, wares, and merchandise described in the invoices, true copies of which are hereto attached, and that the quantities, descriptions, and values of the said goods, wares, and merchandise are correctly stated in said invoices ; that the marks on the packages are correctly stated in the above application ; and that the packages contain nothing except as stated in the invoices.

And this deponent further swears, that the goods, wares, and merchandise permitted to be transported upon the above application, shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be transported or disposed of by him, or by his authority, connivance, or assent, in violation of the terms of the permit.

PERMIT FOR SUPPLIES.

XIV. If the permit officer is satisfied that no fraud has been or is being practiced, he may permit the shipment so applied for, in the following form :

PORT OF

THIS MAY CERTIFY that has this day filed in my office an application for permit to transport from this port to, to be delivered to at, by way of the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned and described in the copies of invoices thereof hereto attached, (each one of which is stamped with my official seal,) which are contained in packages, and are of the aggregate value of \$..... and are owned by, shipped by, consigned to

And the said has presented with his application the original invoices of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, and filed in my office copies thereof, and made oath before me pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and local rules made under them.

Now, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority of the President of the United States, conferred on me through the Secretary of the Treasury, I do hereby authorize and permit the said to transport, by the route above named, the said goods, wares, and merchandise to

The right is reserved to revoke, suspend, or qualify this permit, at such time and place and in such manner as the public interests may require ; and it will expire ten days after date, and cease to have any force, except that merchandise properly shipped under it, within ten days, will be allowed to go to its place of destination.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of this office, this day of, one thousand eight hundred and sixty

..... of Customs.

To which permit the officer granting the same shall annex copies of the invoices presented with the application, except that the extension of prices need not be made in the copies annexed to the permit to transport, but the value of each lot shall be stated in the original invoices.

ACCOUNTS OF SALES OF SUPPLIES.

XV. All persons authorized to sell supplies shall keep true accounts of all their sales, with the name and residence of each purchaser, and the date and amount of each sale ; and their books, invoices, and accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the supervising or assistant special agents. If any person so authorized shall violate any regulation or local rule, his authority shall be immediately revoked, and his stock in trade shall be seized and forfeited to the United States, and such steps shall be promptly taken as may be necessary to secure its condemnation by a court of competent jurisdiction.

NO SALES EXCEPT BY PERSONS AUTHORIZED.

XVI. No goods, wares, or merchandise shall be sold at any place in a State declared in insurrection, except by persons duly authorized and none shall be transported from any place at which supplies are authorized to be sold, except under the permit of the local special agent appointed for that place. Loyal persons residing in the district of the country contiguous to the place, and within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States, as indicated by published order of the commanding general of the department or district in which it is situated, may be permitted by the local special agent to procure from any such store and take to their homes such individual, family, or plantation supplies as may be necessary for their own use, as provided in regulation XVIII.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

XVII. The permit above provided for shall be given by the local special agent, upon application of the head of the family, or some person duly authorized by him or her in writing, and then only on an affidavit in the following form:

AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT.

STATE OF }
County of } ss:

I, ..., being duly sworn, depose and say that reside at, in the county of, and State of, and that has resided there for years last past; that I am in all respects true and loyal to the Government of the United States, and that I will in all things so deport myself, bearing true faith and allegiance thereto, and to the best of my ability protecting and defending the same. That family consists of white and colored persons; that the supplies, invoices of which are hereto attached, are necessary for the use and consumption of said family during the ensuing month; that no part thereof shall be sold or otherwise disposed of by or by authority, connivance, or consent, except for the sole use and consumption of said family, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no application has been made for any permit for the same or like supplies to any other officer or agent, and that no supplies for the same family for the period mentioned have been or are expected to be applied for elsewhere, or otherwise obtained.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 186....

PERMIT FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

XVIII. If the local special agent is satisfied as to the truth of the affidavit and the good faith of the applicant, he shall permit the purchase and transportation applied for, subject to the approval of the commander of the post, or such person as he shall designate for that purpose, to be countersigned upon the permit, which permit shall be in the following form:

THIS MAY CERTIFY that has this day filed in my office an application and the required affidavit for the purchase of the supplies described in the annexed memorandum countersigned by me, the aggregate value whereof is \$....., and for transportation thereof by way of to the place of residence of

And by virtue of the authority vested in me, I do hereby permit the said to purchase the said supplies at, and to transport them from to

This permit will expire and cease to have any force ten days after its date.

.....
Local Special Agent.
.....
Special Agency.

Dated at, this day of, 18..

CERTIFICATE TO PURCHASE ELSEWHERE.

XIX. If the applicant prefers to purchase the supplies at some place in a loyal State, then, instead of the above permit, he shall give him a certificate in the following form :

I certify that has made the prescribed affidavit and application before me for the supplies, a memorandum whereof is hereto attached, and countersigned by me, the estimated value whereof is \$....., which he desires to take to his home in the county of, State of

I hereby recommend any authorized permit officer to permit the transportation of said supplies, to an amount not exceeding \$....., from the port where it is applied for to his home aforesaid, upon presentation of this certificate, countersigned with the approval of the general commanding this post, or some person authorized by him.

This certificate will cease to have any force thirty days after date.

Dated at, this day of, 186..

Local Special Agent.

PERMIT FOR TRANSPORTATION.

XX. Upon presentation of this certificate so countersigned, with duplicate invoices of the supplies to be transported, any authorized permit officer may grant the permit desired, in the following form :

In compliance with the recommendation of, local special agent at, approved by the proper military officer, permission is hereby granted to, residing at, in the county of, and State of, to take from this port to his home aforesaid the supplies mentioned in the invoices hereto attached and countersigned by me.

Dated at, this day of, 186..

CERTIFICATE TO BE FILED.

XXI. The certificate upon which permits are granted, attached to copies of the invoices permitted, shall be filed by the officer granting the permit.

EXCEPTED ARTICLES.

XXII. Fresh vegetables, fruits, butter and eggs, ice, poultry, coal, wood, beef-cattle, hogs, and household goods of families moving, may be permitted by the officers named in regulation II to go to any military post, naval fleet, or vessel of the United States forces, other than within or attached to the blockade, without the supply-store authority and certificate above required. But in such cases the permit shall be conditioned that the supplies so permitted shall be reported to the assistant or local special agent at such post, fleet, or vessel, if there be such an officer there, and if not, then to the commanding officer of the post, fleet, or vessel, and that the same shall be disposed of only in compliance with these regulations.

SUTLERS' PERMITS.

XXIII. Permits will be granted to sutlers to transport to the regiments or post sutlered by them such articles as they are authorized to sell, free of the three per cent. fee ; but no permit will be granted to a sutler except on presentation to the proper permit officer, of the original certificate of his appointment from the commanding officer of his regiment or post, countersigned by the division commander thereof, and an application and affidavit in the following form :

AFFIDAVIT OF SUTLER.

....., being duly sworn, deposes and says, that
 is the sutler of the....., duly appointed and commissioned in writing, a
 true copy of which appointment is hereto annexed; that there is no other person
 claiming to act as sutler to said, to the knowledge of this affiant;
 that no other goods, wares, or merchandise have been transported to said
 under this commission except such as have been duly permitted, and that a memoran-
 dum of each shipment permitted is indorsed on said commission, and truly appears on
 the copy thereof hereto attached; that no goods, wares, or merchandise transported
 under such permits have been sold to any persons except the officers or soldiers belong-
 ing to said or other forces of the United States, and that none of
 those permitted under this application shall be so sold.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
 this day of, 186.. }

AMOUNT PERMITTED TO SUTLERS.

XXIV. Transportation under the above regulation shall not be per-
 mitted to any regimental sutler for an amount of goods exceeding
 \$2,500 per month; nor for over two months' supply at one time; nor
 for any goods except such as he is by law and War Department orders
 allowed to deal in; nor to any post sutler to an amount larger than
 shall be stated in his commission and approved by the general com-
 manding the department or division, and in such cases only one month's
 supply shall be permitted at one time.

RESTRICTIONS ON CARRIERS.

XXV. No vessel, boat, or other vehicle, used for transportation from
 any place in the loyal States, shall carry goods, wares, or merchandise
 into any place, section, or State not declared in insurrection, but with
 which commercial intercourse has been or may be restricted, without
 the permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department,
 application for which permit may be made to such authorized officer
 near the point of destination, as may suit the convenience of the ship-
 per. Nor shall any vessel, boat, or other craft or vehicle used for trans-
 portation put off any goods, wares, or merchandise at any place other
 than that named in the permit or clearance as the place of destination
 of such goods, wares, and merchandise.

BOATS ON WESTERN WATERS.

XXVI. Before any boat or vessel running on any of the western
 waters south of Cairo, or other waters within or adjacent to any State
 or section, commercial intercourse with which now is, or may hereafter
 be, restricted as aforesaid, shall depart from any port where there is a
 collector or surveyor of customs, there shall be exhibited to the collector
 or surveyor, or such other officer as may be authorized to act in his
 stead, a true manifest of its entire cargo, and a clearance obtained to
 proceed on its voyage; and when freights are received on board at a
 place where there is no collector or surveyor, as hereinafter provided in
 regulation XXVII, then the same exhibit shall be made and clearance
 obtained at the first port to be passed where there is such an officer, if
 required by him, and such vessel or boat shall be reported and the man-
 ifest of its cargo exhibited to the collector or surveyor of every port to
 be passed on the trip, where there is such an officer, if required by him;
 but no new clearance shall be necessary unless additional freights shall
 have been taken on board after the last clearance. Immediately on

arriving at the port of final destination, and before discharging any part of the cargo, the manifest shall be exhibited to the surveyor of such port, or other officer authorized to act in his stead, whose approval for landing the cargo shall be indorsed on the manifest before any part thereof shall be discharged; and the clearance and shipping permits of all such vessels and boats shall be exhibited to the officer in command of any naval vessel or military post whenever such officer may require it.

AGENCY AIDS.

XXVII. To facilitate trade and guard against improper importation, agency aids will be appointed by the proper supervising special agent, or, under his direction, by an assistant special agent, from time to time, on cars, vessels, and boats, when desired by owners, agents, or masters thereof, which aids will have free carriage on the respective cars, vessels, and boats on which they are placed, and will allow proper way-freights to be taken on board without permit, keeping a statement thereof, and reporting the same to the first officer to be passed on the trip who is authorized to grant the permit desired, from whom a permit therefor must be obtained, or the goods shall be returned to the shipper under his direction. No permit will be granted for transportation into or within any State or district under restriction or declared in insurrection except on cars, vessels, and boats carrying such aids, or by private conveyance specified in the permit, or on boats, vessels, or cars bonded not to receive anything on board for transportation during the trip nor to land or discharge anything at any point, except that of ultimate destination, without proper permit.

MERCHANDISE LIABLE TO^o REACH INSURGENTS—BOND REQUIRED.

XXVIII. When any collector, surveyor, supervising, assistant, or local special agent, charged with the execution of these regulations and the laws authorizing them, shall find within his proper limits any goods, wares, or merchandise which, in his opinion, founded on satisfactory evidence in writing, are in danger of being transported to insurgents, he may require the owner or holder thereof to give reasonable security that they shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and shall not, in any way, be used to give aid or encouragement to the insurgents.

If the required security be not given, such officer shall promptly state the facts to the United States marshal for the district within which such goods are situated; or if there be no United States marshal, then to the commander of a near military post, whose duty it shall be to take possession thereof and hold them for safe-keeping, reporting the facts promptly to the Secretary of the Treasury, and awaiting instructions.

ARTICLES PROHIBITED BY MILITARY ORDER.

XXIX. When any military order, issued by competent authority, shall absolutely prohibit the transportation of articles designated therein to or within any State or part of State named in the order, no permit shall be granted for the transportation so prohibited. But when such prohibition is conditional, transportation may be permitted in accordance with the conditions named.

PACKAGES TO OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

XXX. In cases where military or naval commanders shall have ordered all packages sent by friends to the officers and soldiers of their command to be delivered only to designated regimental or vessel officers for delivery to the proper parties, such packages may be transported, without collector's or surveyor's permits, by the Adams Express Company, or other carriers having authority for that purpose from the Secretary of the Treasury, on such carriers giving bond conditioned to render a true account of all such packages by them transported, and to carry no goods without proper permits, other than such packages.

ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES.

XXXI. Supplies and other property belonging to the United States for the use of the Army or Navy, moving under military or naval orders, are excepted from the operation of these regulations. Supplies for the Army or Navy, furnished under contract, will be permitted free of charge, upon the certificate of the proper military or naval officer that such supplies are required and are to be shipped in fulfillment of an actual existing contract with the Government.

COIN OR BULLION.

XXXII. All transportation of coin or bullion to any State or section heretofore declared to be in insurrection is absolutely prohibited, except for military purposes and under military orders, or under the special license of the President.

BLOCKADED PORTS.

XXXIII. Clearances and permits to any port or place affected by the existing blockade will be granted only upon the request of the Department of War or the Department of the Navy. Applicants must present, with their application, a certificate from the Department of War or Department of the Navy, either directly or through a duly authorized officer, that the articles are required for military or naval purposes, and a request that the transportation of the same may be permitted, together with invoices in duplicate of the articles to be permitted, specifying their character, quantity, value, and destination. On receiving such certificate and request and duplicate invoices, the Secretary of the Treasury, or some officer specially authorized by him, will transmit to the proper officer one of the invoices, and direct the permitting of the transportation requested, and forward the other invoice to the assistant or local special agent at the port or place to which the goods are to be permitted, who will, in all cases, on the arrival of any articles claimed to have been permitted, examine and compare such articles with the duplicate invoices; and in case of any excess or evasion of the permit, he will seize the whole shipment, and report the facts forthwith to the supervising special agent, that proceedings may be taken for their forfeiture under the acts of July 13, 1861, May 20, 1862, March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864.

BLOCKADED PORTS REOPENED.

XXXIV. Where ports heretofore blockaded have been opened by proclamation of the President, licenses will be granted by United States consuls, on application by the proper parties, to vessels clearing from for-

eign ports to the ports so opened, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no person, property, or information contraband of war, either to or from said ports, which license shall be shown to the collector of the port to which the vessel is bound, and, if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade. And on leaving any port so opened the vessel must have a clearance from the collector, according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of the conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from entering the United States for any purpose during the war.

Vessels clearing from domestic ports to any of the ports so opened will apply to the custom-house officers of the proper ports, in the usual manner, for permits and clearances under the regulations heretofore established.

Commercial intercourse between the citizens of ports so opened and persons beyond the limits thereof shall be subject to the same restrictions and regulations as at other places in States and parts of States declared in insurrection.

REFUSAL OF CLEARANCE.

XXXV. Collectors and surveyors will refuse clearances and permits to all vessels or other vehicles laden with goods, wares, or merchandise destined for a foreign or domestic port, whenever they shall have satisfactory reason to believe that such goods, wares, or merchandise, or any part thereof, whatever may be their ostensible destination, are intended for ports or places in possession or under control of insurgents against the United States. And if any vessel or other vehicle for which a clearance or permit shall have been refused, as aforesaid, shall depart, or attempt to depart, for a foreign or domestic port without being duly cleared or permitted, such collector or surveyor, or the supervising special agent, or assistant special agent, shall cause such vessel or vehicle to be seized and detained, and proceedings to be instituted for the forfeiture to the United States of such vessel or other vehicle, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo.

BONDS FOR CLEARANCE.

XXXVI. Whenever application is made to a collector, or surveyor authorized to grant it, for a permit or clearance for either a foreign or domestic port, if, for satisfactory reasons, he shall deem it necessary to prevent the cargo of the vessel from being used in affording aid and comfort to any person or parties in insurrection against the authority of the United States, he shall require a bond to be executed by the master or owner of the vessel in a penalty equal to the value of the cargo, and with sureties to the satisfaction of such collector or surveyor, conditioned that the said cargo shall be delivered at the destination for which it is cleared or permitted, and that no part thereof shall be used in affording aid or comfort to any person or parties in insurrection against the authority of the United States with the knowledge or consent or connivance of the owner or shipper thereof, or with the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the master of the vessel on which the same may be laden, or of other persons having control of the same.

VESSELS TO REPORT.

XXXVII. Every vessel, on approaching a gun-boat or revenue-cutter,

or vessel appearing to be such, before proceeding further shall bear up and speak said boat or cutter, and submit to such examination as may be required.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRODUCTS.

XXXVIII. All loyal persons residing in a State or part of a State declared in insurrection, if within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States, as indicated by the published order of the commanding general of the department or district so occupied, may be permitted by the supervising special agent thereof, or such assistant special agent as he shall designate for that purpose, to bring or send to market in the loyal States any products which they shall have produced with their own labor, or the labor of freedmen or others employed and paid by them, upon making and filing with such officer an affidavit in the following form:

AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT TO TRANSPORT PRODUCTS.

State of..... }
County of..... } ss:

I,....., being duly sworn, say that I reside in the county of....., in the State of.....; that I have produced, during the year 186 , with my own labor and the labor of freedmen and others whom I have employed and paid, or secured to be paid, according to the rules of the supervising special agent of the..... agency; that I desire to transport the same to....., in the State of....., by way of....., for sale, or other disposition; that the same is now at....., in the county of....., and State of....., and is contained in..... packages, marked.....; that I am in all respects true and loyal to the Government of the United States, and have never committed any act by which my property is rendered liable to forfeiture or confiscation to the United States, under any law thereof.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this....., 186 .

PERMIT TO TRANSPORT PRODUCTS.

XXXIX. Upon receiving the above affidavit and being satisfied of its truth, such agent shall grant a permit authorizing the transportation of the products named to the first port or place in a loyal State where there is a permit officer named in regulation II, and at which the same are to be unladed or reshipped, which place shall be named in the permit. Such permit shall be in the following form:

....., having made application to me for permit to transport..... from....., in the county of....., and State of....., to....., in the State of....., by way of....., and having made and filed with me the affidavit prescribed for such cases, and given bond with approved sureties for the payment of all fees and Government dues upon the said..... upon its arrival at..... aforesaid, permission is hereby given to the said..... to transport the said..... which is contained in..... packages marked....., from..... aforesaid to..... aforesaid.

Dated at....., this..... day of....., 186 .

BOND TO TRANSPORT PRODUCTS.

XL. Before delivering the permit, the agent granting it shall require and receive from the applicant his bond to the United States in duplicate, with two or more sureties, to be approved by him, in a penalty of twice the value of the products so permitted to be transported, in the following form:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, ...,
 of, as principals, and,
 of, and, of,
 as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum
 of dollars. (\$.....), to be paid to the United States of America;
 for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors,
 and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our
 seals, and dated this day of, in the year one thousand eight
 hundred and sixty.....

Whereas the said has applied for and received a permit to trans-
 port from, in the county of,
 in the State of, to, in the State of, by way
 of, which is contained in packages,
 marked..... :

NOW, THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION IS SUCH, That if the said
 shall transport the said to of customs and pay all fees and
 aforesaid, and there report it to the of customs and pay all fees and
 Government dues upon the same, and if, in all things connected therewith, he shall
 comply with the laws and with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury con-
 cerning the same, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force
 and virtue.

In presence of—

_____. [L. S.]
 _____. [L. S.]
 _____. [L. S.]

DISPOSITION OF BOND.

XLI. Upon receiving the duplicate bond above required, the agent shall forthwith send the original to the officer of the port to whom the fees are to be paid, and inform him of any facts relating to the shipment and transportation which may enable him more certainly to secure the collection of Government fees and dues, and upon arrival of the products at his port such officer shall collect the prescribed fees, and inform the internal revenue officer, that he may collect the tax upon it. When these payments are made he shall cancel the bond by writing across its face "canceled," and shall sign his name thereto, and deliver it to the maker or his representative. The agent who received the bond shall, upon presentation to him of the bond so canceled, also cancel the duplicate in his possession in the same manner, but shall retain the same so canceled.

TRANSSHIPMENT OF PRODUCTS.

XLII. If, from any cause, it becomes necessary to transship any products *in transitu* under permit, as above provided, notice thereof shall be given to the permit officer of the port or place where it is made, or, if made where there is no such officer, then at the first port or place to be passed where there is one, and obtain his approval of the transshipment, to be indorsed on the permit. The officer so approving will promptly advise the proper officer at the port of destination of his action in the premises.

PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

XLIII. Stock, implements, and supplies, for plantations worked by freedmen under the regulations relating thereto, may be permitted to be transported to such plantations without payment of the fees hereafter prescribed, upon presentation to the permit officer of a certificate of the supervising special agent, or assistant special agent of the district in which they are located, in the following form :

CERTIFICATE FOR PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

THIS MAY CERTIFY, That..... is a loyal person residing in the county of, in the State of, within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States, and that he is working the plantation known as the, in the..... of, and State of, and that he employs freedmen thereon, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury relating thereto; that the articles and supplies named in the memorandum thereof, and countersigned by me, and hereto attached, are necessary in carrying on the said plantation and supporting the freedmen and their families thereon.

Dated at this day of, 186....
 _____, *Special Agent*,
 Agency.

PRODUCTS MOVING WITHOUT PERMIT TO BE SEIZED.

XLIV. Officers and agents of the Treasury Department are directed to seize any products of an insurrectionary State found moving without permit, as above provided, or without evidence that all fees and Government dues have been paid, and to cause proceedings to be instituted for the forfeiture thereof to the United States.

FORFEITURE FOR VIOLATIONS.

XLV. All vessels, boats, and other vehicles used for transportation, violating regulations or local rules, and all cotton, tobacco, or other products or merchandise shipped or transported, or purchased or sold in violation thereof, will be forfeited to the United States. If any false statement be made or deception practiced in obtaining an authority, certificate, or permit under these regulations, such authority, certificate, or permit, and all others connected therewith or affected thereby, will be absolutely void, and all merchandise purchased or shipped under them shall be forfeited to the United States. In all cases of forfeiture, as aforesaid, immediate seizure will be made and proceedings instituted promptly for condemnation. The attention of all officers of the Government, common carriers, shippers, consignees, owners, masters, conductors, agents, drivers, and other persons connected with the transportation of merchandise, or trading therein, is particularly directed to the acts of July 13, 1861, May 20, 1862, March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864, and to the orders of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, hereto appended.

FEES.

XLVI. The following fees are prescribed:

Fees for administering oath and certifying affidavit.....	10 cents.
authority from agent	3 dolls.
certificate of assistant or local special agent	10 cents.
each permit for purposes of trade	20 "
each permit to transport cotton from any insurrectionary district to any loyal State, per pound.....	4 cents.
permit to transport tobacco, per hogshead	2 dolls.
permit to transport to or from such district, other products, goods, wares, or merchandise, three per centum on the sworn invoice value thereof at the place of shipment.	
for each permit for individual, family, or plantation supplies, on every purchase over \$20 and not over \$50.....	5 cents.
over \$50 and not over \$100	10 "
over \$100	15 "

For permits for individual, family, or plantation supplies, not over twenty dollars in amount, no charge is allowed, except for revenue stamps, on affidavits and certi-

cates in districts under restriction; and no charge, except five cents for permit, and five cents for each revenue stamp on affidavit and certificate, is allowed in States declared in insurrection. When purchases are less than five dollars, the permit officer may dispense with affidavits and certificates, when no ground to suspect fraud or imposition appears.

Internal-revenue stamps are required by law to be attached to affidavits, certificates, and bonds, but not to any other instruments or writings provided for by these regulations. Stamps will be furnished by the proper special agents at the rates fixed by the internal-revenue act, namely:

Affidavit	5
Bonds not exceeding \$1,000	50
Bonds exceeding \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000 or fractional part thereof	50
Certificates	5
Power of attorney	50

XLVII. Every officer authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to grant permits under regulation II, shall keep in his office a record of every permit granted by him, showing the names of the owner, shipper, and consignee, the place from and to which each transportation is permitted, the character and invoice value of the merchandise permitted, and shall transmit to the Secretary, as nearly as possible on the first day of every month, an abstract of such record and an abstract statement, showing the permits granted daily to parts of States not declared in insurrection, but in which trade is restricted, and also showing the number and aggregate amount of permits granted daily to States declared in insurrection, the fees received, and the disposition made of the same, together with the names of all agency aids reporting to him, and the compensation paid to each.

AGENTS TO PAY OVER MONEY, ETC.

XLVIII. All money received by each assistant or local special agent shall be paid over as promptly as possible to the supervising special agent, or to an assistant treasurer, or designated depository, as directed by him, and so that all receipts during each month shall be paid over before the making of his required monthly report; and all money received by each supervising special agent, or collector, surveyor, or other officer authorized to grant permits, under these regulations, shall be promptly paid over to the assistant treasurer or designated depository most convenient to him, and so that all receipts for each month shall be so paid over before the making of his monthly report.

OFFICERS TO REPORT.

XLIX. Every officer authorized to receive money under these regulations shall transmit to the Secretary, on the first of each month, a report, stating in detail all moneys so received by him during the preceding month, and from what sources received, together with all expenses of his office incidental to the execution of these regulations; and if any money has been paid out or otherwise disposed of by him during the month, an account thereof, and by what authority, to whom, or for what purpose it was so paid or disposed of, with the vouchers therefor. A duplicate of this report and account, when made by officers in States declared in insurrection, or in restricted districts in loyal States, shall, at the same time, be transmitted to the supervising special agent for the agency in which it shall be made.

RECORDS—LOCAL SPECIAL AGENTS.

L. Local special agents shall keep a record of every permit and certificate given by them, with the date and amount thereof, and the name and residence of the party to whom given; of all bonds required of owners or holders of goods in danger of being transported to insurgents, and their action where the required bond is not given. And they will also, as nearly as possible on the first day of every month, transmit to the proper supervising special agent a transcript of such record, and will deliver to such agent all bonds or securities received by them under these regulations.

RECORDS—ASSISTANT SPECIAL AGENTS.

LI. Assistant special agents shall keep a record of all their official transactions, showing specifically and in detail every authority given to sell supplies; every authority for the transportation of products; every inspection of a supply store, and the results thereof; all appointments of agency aids on cars, vessels, and boats, and the compensation of each; all seizures in cases of excess or evasion of permits to blockaded ports; all seizures or detentions of vessels or vehicles departing, or attempting to depart, when clearance has been refused; all cases of security required when goods found in danger of being transported to insurgents, and, if security not given, the action taken by them; all fees received for affidavits and authorities to sell supplies, and for the transportation of products, and from whom and for what received. And they shall, on the first day of every month, transmit to the proper supervising special agent a transcript of such record and all bonds or securities received by them under these regulations.

RECORDS—SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENTS.

LII. Supervising special agents shall keep a record of all their official transactions, showing fully the name and location of each local special agent and agency aid appointed by them, and the compensation of each; of conferences with generals commanding departments, and designations of military lines, (regulation IV;) of all authorities given for supply stores, stating the date, name of trader, and amount of goods authorized; of the inspection of supply stores, and the results; of all authorities given for the transportation of products, to whom given, and the locality from which and to which transportation is permitted; of all revocations of authorities, certificates, and permits; of all information touching any goods or transactions given to other officers of the Department; of all appointments of agency aids upon cars, vessels, and boats; of all seizures and detention of vessels or vehicles departing, or attempting to depart, after clearance has been refused; of all securities required and received of owners or holders of goods in danger of being transported to insurgents, and of their action if security was not given. And on the first day of every month, as nearly as possible, they shall transmit to this Department an abstract of such record for the previous month, together with a copy of the abstracts of records, and a statement of all bonds and securities received by them from assistant and local special agents.

GENERAL AGENTS.

LIII. The general agent will visit the several agencies and permit officers as often as practicable, and take or direct such action as may

be necessary to insure a uniform construction of these regulations and harmony of action under them; direct the making of such local rules by supervising special agents as in his judgment shall be proper; hear and decide, or refer to the Secretary of the Treasury, appeals from the action of the supervising or other special agents; and generally to cause the laws and regulations governing restricted intercourse to be faithfully and honestly administered. And he shall promptly report to the Secretary of the Treasury all misconduct or inefficiency on the part of supervising, assistant, or other agents and officers engaged in executing these regulations.

THESE REGULATIONS TO SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS.

LIV. These regulations shall supersede those of September 11, 1863, and all others conflicting herewith, affecting commercial intercourse with States declared in insurrection; and all permits hereafter granted by any officer of the Treasury Department will be granted in pursuance of them and of the local rules authorized by them, or by virtue of authority hereafter given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

AUTHORITIES REVOKED.

LV. All existing authorities to purchase products in insurrectionary States are hereby revoked, except that products purchased in good faith under such authorities, and paid for prior to the date hereof, may be transported in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as products raised by the labor of freedmen, (regulation XXXVIII.)

All authorities to transport goods, wares, or merchandise into an insurrectionary State are hereby revoked.

WHEN REGULATIONS TAKE EFFECT.

LVI. These regulations shall take effect upon the publication thereof.

ABANDONED, CAPTURED, AND CONFISCABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury concerning abandoned, captured, and confiscable property, under the acts of Congress respectively approved March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864.

AGENTS TO CARRY OUT THESE REGULATIONS.

I. The regulations relative to abandoned, captured, and confiscable personal property will be carried into effect by the same agents and under the same supervision as are provided under the regulations concerning commercial intercourse.

ASSISTANT SPECIAL AGENTS IN EACH AGENCY.

II. There shall be assigned to each special agency such number of assistant special agents as may be necessary, who, with the supervising special agent, shall collect and receive all abandoned, captured, and confiscable property, except such as has been used or was intended to be used for waging or carrying on war against the United States, viz: arms, ordnance, ships, steamboats, or other water-craft, and their furniture, forage, military supplies, and munitions of war.

ABANDONED, CAPTURED, AND CONFISCABLE PROPERTY DESCRIBED.

III. Abandoned property is that which has been or may be deserted by the owners, or when the lawful owners thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom and engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion.

Captured property is that which has been or may be seized or taken from hostile possession by the military or naval forces of the United States.

Confiscable property is that which is liable to confiscation under the act of July 17, 1862.

AGENTS TO KEEP RECORDS.

IV. Each agent collecting or receiving any such property will immediately make and keep a full record of all the facts or information concerning it known or accessible to him, including, as nearly as possible, the following: the character and quantity of the property received or collected, where captured or found, received as abandoned, under what circumstances, by whom owned or alleged to be owned, noting, where practicable, the name and address of one or more truthful residents of the neighborhood acquainted with the property and the owner or claimant thereof, and any statements they may make in connection therewith, by whom such property was captured, abandoned, or seized for confiscation, by whom received or collected, from whom received, all names, marks, signs, or devices (whether distinct, indistinct, or partially erased) upon such property, together with all other information

which may in any way serve to identify or make known the history of any particular lot, or to trace the same, or the proceeds thereof, from the earliest period possible to its final disposition.

He will also charge against each lot and keep a true and detailed account in triplicate of each item of expense incurred in its collection, transportation, care and sale or other disposition made by him, or where two or more lots are treated together, a fair and just proportion against each, as well as all fees due, in any way, to the Government thereon.

AGENTS TO MAKE REPORTS.

V. When such property is collected or received by an assistant special agent, he will promptly transmit one copy of the above record to the Secretary of the Treasury, and one to the proper supervising special agent, and will retain one copy for his own files. When it is so collected or received by a supervising special agent, he will transmit one copy of the record to the Secretary of the Treasury and retain one copy for his own files.

AGENTS TO RECEIVE AND COLLECT ABANDONED PERSONAL PROPERTY AND GIVE RECEIPTS.

VI. Such agents will receive and collect abandoned personal property from any officer or private of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, or any officer, sailor, or marine in the naval service of the United States, upon the inland waters of the United States, who may have, take, or receive any abandoned property from persons in such insurrectionary districts, or have it under their control, and the agent receiving it will in all cases give a receipt therefor in the following form:

Received.....of....., estimated at \$....., taken or received and held by him as abandoned property in an insurrectionary district, and claimed to be the property of....., and turned over to me by said....., which property I have received as agent of the Treasury Department, appointed in pursuance of certain acts of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, May 20, 1862, March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864.

The said property to be transported and disposed of under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury prescribed in pursuance of the authority conferred on him by said acts.

Dated....., 186..

And a record of the property so collected and received shall be made, and the property disposed of as directed in regulations IV, IX, XI, and XV.

AGENTS TO RECEIVE PROPERTY FROM PERSONS IN MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE.

VII. Such agents will collect and receive of any officer or private, or person employed in or with the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, any property held by him which shall have been captured in any district declared to be in insurrection against the United States, except such as shall be required for military use of the United States forces; and all property so held by them shall be received by the agent as captured property, leaving all questions concerning the class to which it belongs for the consideration of the Secretary of the Treasury; and they

shall also receive with such property the necessary invoices thereof, and all receipts, bills of lading, and other papers, documents, and vouchers showing title to such property or the right to the possession, control, or direction thereof, and such order, indorsement, or writing as the party has power to make, to enable such agent to take possession of such property or the proceeds thereof.

And he will give to the officer, private, or person from whom any property is so received, a receipt in the form following:

Received of estimated at \$....., captured by the forces of the United States, and claimed to be the property of which property I have received as special agent of the Treasury Department, appointed in pursuance of certain acts of Congress approved July 13, 1861, May 20, 1862, March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864. The said property to be transported and disposed of under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury prescribed in pursuance of the authority conferred on him by said acts.

And a record of the property so collected and received shall be made, and copies transmitted, and the property disposed of as directed in regulations IV, IX, XI, and XV.

PROPERTY REQUIRED FOR PUBLIC USE TO BE APPRAISED AND DELIVERED OVER.

VIII. When any part of the goods or property received or collected by any supervising or assistant special agent is demanded for public use, and a requisition therefor is presented, signed by the general commanding department, or by some other officer authorized by such commander of department, the special agent having such property in charge shall select three competent and disinterested persons, to be approved by such officer, who shall make oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and who shall appraise said goods or property, and make a certificate thereof in the following form:

The undersigned having been appointed by....., special agent, to appraise certain property alleged to have been collected or received as abandoned property or captured by....., special agent of the Treasury Department, having each of us made oath for the faithful discharge of our duty as such appraisers, do certify that we have carefully examined and appraised the following described property, to wit: and that said property is worth

_____,
_____,
_____,
Appraisers.

Which certificate shall be certified by the special agent and by the officer receiving said property; and the goods or property so appraised shall be delivered over to the officer appointed to receive it; and the special agent shall in all such cases require from the officer or agent receiving said goods or property a receipt in the following form:

Received of alleged to have been collected or received by him as abandoned or captured, and which has been this day appraised by appraisers appointed with my approval, to be worth dollars, which property has been delivered to me by said agent to be appropriated to the public use, as provided in the second section of the act of Congress approved March 12, 1863, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States."

And he shall keep a record of all expenses incurred on account thereof, with a full description of all such property, and shall make a full report of such appraisal proceedings to the Secretary of the Treasury,

and transmit therewith copies of all papers in the case; and if an assistant special agent, he shall send copies of the report and all other papers in the case to the proper supervising special agent.

DISPOSITION OF PERISHABLE PROPERTY AND SUCH AS CANNOT BE TRANSPORTED.

IX. In all cases where captured and abandoned property of a perishable nature shall be collected or received by the proper agents of this Department, and its immediate sale is required by the interest of all concerned, such agent shall, where practicable, forward it without delay to the nearest place designated by the Secretary or by regulation as a place of sale within a loyal State, consigned to the proper officer of this Department, who shall forthwith cause it to be sold at auction to the highest bidder; all such shipments to be accompanied by a statement as required by regulation IV.

If, from the character of the property, it shall be impracticable so to transport it, the agent shall cause the same to be appraised by three disinterested persons, and to be sold at public auction, and promptly transmit a full report, as prescribed by regulation IV, together with the certificate of appraisal, taken in triplicate, and the account of sales, and hold the proceeds subject to the direction of the supervising special agent for that agency.

CONTRACTS FOR COLLECTION AND DELIVERY OF PROPERTY.

X. When property is liable to be lost or destroyed, in consequence of its location being unknown to the special agents, or from other causes, and parties propose, for compensation, to collect and deliver it into the hands of such agents, at points designated by them, supervising special agents may contract, on behalf of the United States, for the collection and delivery to them of such property in their respective agencies, on the best possible terms, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds of the property, which percentage must be full compensation for all expenses, of whatever character, incurred in collecting, preparing, and delivering such property at the points designated. Prior to any such contract being made, the party proposing must submit, in writing, a statement of the kind and amount of property proposed to be collected, the locality whence to be obtained, and all the facts and circumstances connected with it, particularly as to its ownership. And any contract made in pursuance of this regulation must be in writing, and restricted to the collection and delivery of particular lots at named localities; or, when circumstances clearly justify it, to the general collection and delivery of all abandoned property in limited districts not greater in any case than one parish or county, and not more than one district to be assigned to one contractor.

Before payment to any contractor under any contract made in pursuance of this regulation, he shall execute a bond, with penalty equal to the amount stipulated to be paid to him, and with sureties satisfactory to the supervising special agent, indemnifying the United States against all claims to the property delivered on account of damages by trespass, or otherwise occasioned by the act or connivance of the contractor, and against all claims that may arise on account of expenses incurred in the collection, preparation, and transportation of said property to the points designated in said contract.

Should a case arise in the opinion of the supervising special agent

justifying the payment of a larger percentage than one-quarter of the proceeds of the property, he will make a statement of the facts and circumstances and the reasons in his opinion justifying such additional allowance, and refer the same to the Secretary for instructions.

And for the purpose of getting possession of and transporting to market as much of the captured and abandoned property as possible, supervising special agents, or assistant special agents under their direction, will appoint and employ in their respective agencies, at such per diem compensation as may be judged proper, subject to approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, such local special agents and agency aids as may be necessary therefor, instructing them fully as to the execution of the duties respectively assigned to them.

DISPOSITION OF CONFISCABLE PROPERTY.

XI. All confiscable personal property collected or received in any agency shall forthwith be forwarded to the supervising special agent thereof, or as directed by him to the proper officer of the Treasury Department, at the port or place to which it shall be sent for legal proceedings, under the act of July 17, 1862; and upon presentation to such officer by the United States marshal of the proper writ in such proceedings, issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, the said property shall be delivered to him. Upon making such delivery, the officer delivering will require from the marshal duplicate receipts therefor, in the following form:

Received of supervising special agent, appointed to collect and receive confiscable property, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, the following described property, viz: which it is alleged belonged to of in the State of whose property, it is charged, is confiscable under the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862.

By virtue of a writ issued by the court, in proceedings therein for the condemnation of said property under the last-named act, I have demanded and received the same.

Dated, 186 ..

RECORD TO BE KEPT OF CONFISCABLE PROPERTY.

XII. Agents collecting and receiving such property will be careful to ascertain and record, in addition to the requirements of regulation IV, all allegations against the owner of the property, together with the names and residences of witnesses by whom they can be sustained, and all other facts relating thereto which may tend to secure justice under the law; and will transmit one copy thereof to the United States attorney, who is to institute proceedings for confiscation.

CAPTURED, ABANDONED, OR CONFISCABLE PROPERTY TO BE RELEASED ONLY BY AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.

XIII. No property collected or received as captured, abandoned, or confiscable under any act of Congress shall be released by any agent, except by special authority from the Secretary of the Treasury, to any persons claiming ownership of such property; nor shall any permit be given by such agents to individuals to remove such property; nor shall any liability be incurred or assumed, or contract be made on the part of the United States by such agents, except as authorized by these regulations. No personal favor shall in any case be extended to one individual or party rather than another.

ASSISTANT AGENTS TO FORWARD PROPERTY.

XIV. All abandoned, captured, or confiscable property collected or received by an assistant special agent will be promptly forwarded by him to the supervising special agent of the agency in which it shall be collected or received, or to such place of sale as he may direct. And all such property collected or received by a supervising special agent shall be by him either sold or forwarded for sale, in compliance with instructions to him from the Secretary of the Treasury, or from the general agent of the Treasury Department.

DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY:

XV. All personal property collected and received in compliance with these regulations, other than such as may be appropriated to public use, shall be transported to such places as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as places of sale, consigned to the supervising special agent of the agency in which it is collected or received, if within his agency, or to such other person as shall be specially authorized by the Secretary to receive the same, and shall there be sold by such supervising special agent, or other person, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for lawful money, pursuant to notice previously published of the time and place of sale.

PAYMENT OF EXPENSES OF PROPERTY.

XVI. Supervising special agents, and such other persons as shall be specially authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive and sell captured, abandoned, and confiscable property, will pay, or cause to be paid, out of the general fund arising from the sale of all such property received and sold by them, all expenses necessarily incurred in collecting, receiving, securing, and disposing of the same, including fees, taxes, freights, storage, charges, labor, and other necessary expenses, being careful to avoid all useless or indiscreet expenditures; and will charge each particular lot or parcel with the specific or proportionate amount of all such expenses as can be made specific or proportionate charges to each lot or parcel; and will also charge and retain, out of the proceeds of each lot or parcel, one and one-half per centum thereof, for the payment of such expenses connected with the collection, transportation, and sale or other disposition thereof as cannot be made specific or proportionate charges against each lot or parcel, or are not otherwise provided for, such as rents, compensation to clerks or other employes, auctioneers, printing and advertising, a carefully stated account of which will be kept by such agents or other persons, showing in detail all expenses paid out of this fund arising from such charge; and unless unavoidably prevented, they will take vouchers for all expenditures made under this regulation, and transmit the same with their accounts to the Secretary of the Treasury. Out of the balance, if any, of said one and one-half per centum remaining after defraying said expenses, the several supervising special agents, or other persons selling as aforesaid, may retain, as compensation for extra care and responsibility, a sum not exceeding three-fourths of one per centum of the amount of such sales, and with the remainder, if any, may reward extra services in the collection and care of property rendered by agents and others, in such manner, and to such amount, as may be approved or directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENTS TO RENDER MONTHLY ACCOUNT-CUR.
RENT.

XVII. Each supervising special agent, or other person as aforesaid, shall make a full record of each lot or parcel of property coming to his possession in the manner prescribed by regulation IV, and report the same, and all sales or other disposition thereof made by him, rendering a monthly account-current of all his transactions to the Secretary, accompanying the same with receipts or other vouchers for all moneys paid out by him. All balances remaining in his hands shall be deposited in the Treasury, from time to time, as directed by the Secretary.

ABANDONED AND CONFISCABLE LANDS, HOUSES, AND TENEMENTS.

Regulations concerning the charge and leasing of abandoned and confiscable lands, houses, and tenements, in States declared in insurrection, made in pursuance of the act of Congress on that subject, approved July 2, 1864.

AGENTS TO CARRY OUT THESE REGULATIONS.

I. The regulations relative to abandoned and confiscable lands, houses, and tenements will be carried into effect by the same agents, and under the same supervision, as are provided under the regulations concerning commercial intercourse.

AGENTS TO TAKE POSSESSION OF ABANDONED LANDS, TENEMENTS, ETC.

II. The supervising special agent of each agency, and such assistant special agents therein as shall be designated for that purpose, will take possession of all lands, houses, and tenements therein, abandoned by the lawful owners thereof, and all such as are confiscable under the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862.

ASSISTANT AGENT TO KEEP RECORD AND MAKE REPORT.

III. When an assistant special agent shall take possession of any such property, he will promptly record, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, a full description of the property, with a statement of its condition, the name of the owner, and any facts relating to him, or to the property, which may affect the rights of the United States, or of others interested in the property, one copy of which record he will promptly transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, and one to the proper supervising special agent, who will record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose.

SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT TO MAKE RECORD AND REPORT.

IV. When a supervising special agent shall take possession of any such property, he will make a record as above required of an assistant special agent, and will transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury.

LANDS, TENEMENTS, ETC., TO BE LEASED.

V. All property so possessed will be rented as soon as practicable by the supervising special agent, or the assistant special agent, under his direction, having such possession. No lease will be made for more than twelve months, and, when practicable, such property shall be rented from month to month. All leases will be in writing, and those for plantations shall be in the following form :

MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT made this day of,
186 , between, special agent of the Treasury Department,

duly appointed under the acts of Congress respectively approved March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864, for taking charge of captured and abandoned property, and leasing abandoned and confiscable lands, houses, and tenements in the agency, and of, in the county of, and State of

Witnesseth, that in pursuance of said acts, and of the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, the said agent, for and in behalf of the United States, agrees, upon the terms hereinafter contained, to lease to the said, from the day of, 186 , to the day of, 186 , the following described lands and premises, to wit:

And the said hereby agrees that one equal part of the productions realized by the cultivation and working of the plantation aforesaid shall be promptly gathered, prepared, and delivered to the authorized agent of the United States at, on or before the day of, 186 , in proper packages and condition for transportation.

And the said further agrees, in relation to the employment and payment of freedmen worked upon the said plantation, that he will employ and pay them, and provide for their families in compliance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated July 29, 1864, concerning the employment and general welfare of freedmen, which regulations are made a part of this agreement, so far as they relate to employers and employed; and further, that he will do all things required of him by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning abandoned, captured, and confiscable property.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—

_____. [L. S.]
_____. [L. S.]

WHEN LEASE IS FOR HOUSES AND TENEMENTS ONLY.

VI. When the lease is for houses and tenements only, then it shall be in the above form to the words "to lease to the said", and instead of what follows therein insert as follows:

f
rom the day of 18.., from month to month, either party hereto being at liberty to terminate this lease at the end of any month from the date hereof, the following described premises:

And the said hereby agrees to pay the said agent dollars per month, for each month from the date hereof, so long as he shall continue in possession of the said premises, and to pay the rent of each month in advance, and at the expiration of this lease as aforesaid to deliver possession of the said property to the said agent, or his successor, in as good condition as the same is now in, loss by fire or other unavoidable injury excepted.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—

_____. [L. S.]
_____. [L. S.]

LEASES TO BE MADE IN TRIPLICATE.

VII. All leases of lands, houses, and tenements shall be made in triplicate, one of which shall be retained by the lessee, one will be retained by the special agent making the lease, and one will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury. A record will be made by each agent making a lease, containing a copy thereof, and any facts connected therewith which may affect the same. A copy of the record will also be made in a book kept by the supervising special agent for that purpose.

AGENT TO RECEIPT FOR RENTS.

VIII. Upon the receipt of products or money for rent, the agent receiving the same will indorse his receipt therefor upon the copy of the lease held by the lessee, and also give him a certified copy of the receipt, which the lessee will promptly forward to the Secretary of the Treasury.

ASSISTANT AGENTS TO KEEP RECORD OF RENTS RECEIVED.

IX. When products or money shall be received by an assistant special agent, he will make an entry in his books of account, stating the products or amount of money so received, the name of the person from whom received, and the lease upon account of which they are paid, the date of receipt, and any other facts connected therewith which should be recorded. He will promptly send the products or money so received, with a copy of the entry made, to the proper supervising special agent, who will credit the products or money in his books of account, and make an entry in each case similar to that above required, and send duplicate receipts in each case to the assistant special agent, who will retain one copy and send the other to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SUPERVISING AGENTS TO KEEP RECORD OF RENTS RECEIVED.

X. When the products or moneys are received by a supervising special agent, he will make the same entry above required of assistant special agents in his books of account, and will send a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury.

DESCRIPTION OF CONFISCABLE LANDS, TENEMENTS, ETC., TO BE KEPT.

XI. A careful description of all lands, houses, and tenements taken possession of by a supervising special agent, or by his direction, as confiscable, will be recorded by him in a book kept for that purpose, in which will be entered all allegations against the owner which are relied on for condemnation, together with the names and residence of the witnesses to substantiate them, a copy of which record in each case will be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury.

COPY OF RECORD OF CONFISCABLE LANDS, ETC., TO BE SENT TO UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN CERTAIN CASES.

XII. When any such lands, houses, and tenements are situated in a district within jurisdiction of a Federal court exercising its functions, a copy of the above record, together with a statement of any other facts known to the supervising special agent affecting the same, will be sent by him to the proper United States district attorney, that proceedings for confiscation may be instituted, but such agent will continue in charge of the property until relieved therefrom by order of the court in which such proceedings are instituted.

PRODUCTS RECEIVED FOR RENTS TO BE SOLD.

XIII. Supervising special agents will sell or dispose of all products received by them for rents, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the sale and disposition of captured, abandoned, and confiscable personal property.

MONEY RECEIVED FOR RENTS TO BE DEPOSITED.

XIV. All money arising from rents, after payment therefrom of any expenses that may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, will be deposited by the supervising special agents, with a designated United

States depositary or assistant treasurer, and each supervising special agent will make a full record of all his proceedings, and will report the same from time to time to the Secretary of the Treasury, and will render to him a monthly account-current of all his transactions, accompanying the same with receipts or other vouchers for all moneys paid out by him, referring to the letter of approval thereof from the Secretary of the Treasury.

EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE OF FREEDMEN.

XV. In leasing abandoned and confiscable lands, provisions shall be made, as far as practicable, for the employment and general welfare of freedmen, and provision may be made in such leases, and also with those working their own lands and employing freedmen under rules established in relation thereto, for obtaining supplies free from the payment of the fee charged in other cases, and for the support of the helpless among such freedmen.

FREEDMEN.

Regulations providing for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of national military occupation within insurrectionary States, formerly held as slaves, who are or shall become free.

AGENTS TO CARRY OUT THESE REGULATIONS.

I. The regulations relative to the employment and general welfare of freedmen will be carried into effect by the same agents and under the same supervision as are provided under the regulations concerning commercial intercourse.

FREEDMEN'S HOME COLONIES.

II. There shall be established in each special agency one or more places to be known as "Freedmen's Home Colonies," where all freed persons within the agency may be received and provided for in pursuance of these regulations.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FREEDMEN—HIS DUTIES.

III. A superintendent of freedmen will be appointed for each one of these colonies, under the general direction of the proper supervising special agent. Superintendents will make such arrangements as shall be necessary at each colony to provide temporary shelter and care for persons received there, and also such buildings as are proper for the permanent use of those retained there; and will obtain such working animals and other agricultural implements of labor and other supplies as may be necessary and proper for the economical conduct of these establishments. They will also keep books of record in which shall be entered the name, age, condition, former owner, residence, and occupation of each person received in these colonies; also the marriages, births, and deaths occurring therein; also all departures, and by whom those departing are employed, for what purpose, at what place, and on what terms.

CLASSIFICATION OF FREEDMEN AND THEIR WAGES.

IV. All persons of proper age and condition to labor, when received shall be classified by the superintendent as follows: sound persons over 18 and under 40 years of age shall be classed as No. 1 hands; over 14 and under 18, and over 40 and under 55, No. 2; over 12 and under 14, and over 55, No. 3. Persons suffering from any physical defect or infirmity, but able to work, shall be classed as he considers proper. The minimum rates of wages of No. 1 males shall be \$25 per month; No. 2, \$20; No. 3, \$15. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, females, \$18, \$14, \$10. These rates shall not restrict mechanics and others from contracting for higher wages if they can do so.

EMPLOYMENT TO BE PROVIDED FOR FREEDMEN OF PROPER AGE.

V. Superintendents will see that all persons so received, registered, and classified, who are able to labor, are promptly provided with employment by lessees or others desiring their labor, upon the terms specified, and they will permit none over the age of twelve capable of labor to remain in idleness; and they will, as far as possible, obtain from planters and others the names and other particulars above specified of all freed persons in their employ or within their knowledge in the district within which these colonies are located, a record of which shall be kept by them as above provided, and they will do what they consistently can to see that all such persons are provided with employment at rates equal to those above specified, and that the helpless among them are properly cared for.

APPLICATIONS FOR LABORERS TO BE RECEIVED AND RECORDED.

VI. Superintendents will receive and record all applications for the labor of freedmen, that those received may be promptly furnished with employment. Planters and others employing parents will be required to take their children with them, unless the parent prefers to have them remain, in which case superintendents will see that provision is made to apply sufficient wages of the parent to support the children at the colony.

WRITTEN AGREEMENTS TO BE MADE BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYÉS, AND CONDITIONS.

VII. Superintendents shall see that written agreements are made between the employer and the employé, by which, in addition to the wages above fixed, the employer shall agree to furnish, without charge, sufficient quarters for the laborers, a separate tenement for each family, with proper regard for sanitary conditions, one acre of ground for garden purposes to each family, fuel, medical attendance, and schools for children; also, that laborers shall be paid for full time unless they are sick or voluntarily neglect to work; that one-half their monthly wages shall be paid to the laborer during each month, and the other half at the end of the term of employment; that, in case the laborer violates his contract by voluntary absence or continued neglect to work, the half wages due to him shall be forfeited, one-half to the employer, and one-half to the Government to aid in supporting the helpless; that any wages due to the laborers, under the agreement, shall be a first lien upon all crops produced, and that no shipment of products shall be made until the superintendent shall certify that all dues to laborers are paid or satisfactorily arranged; that no labor in excess of ten hours per day shall be required, but if more shall be performed at the request of the employer, extra payment shall be made therefor; that the employers shall keep on hand and sell to their employés, at actual cost on the plantation, a sufficient supply of wholesome food and proper clothing for themselves and their families.

INTEREST IN PROFITS OF LABOR MAY BE GIVEN INSTEAD OF WAGES.

VIII. In case any person employing freedmen to labor on plantations shall wish to give an interest in the profits of their labor instead of the wages above fixed, and the laborers desire to accept the same, an

agreement in writing may be made accordingly, subject to the approval of the proper superintendent.

Where civil courts are established within reach of parties complaining under these agreements, they may seek redress there; but if no such courts are within reach, then the complaining party may state his case to a superintendent, who, after hearing both parties, shall decide between them. Either party may appeal to the proper supervising special agent, whose decision shall be final.

CARE OF AGED AND INFIRM FREEDMEN.

IX. Aged or infirm freed persons, and orphan children under twelve years of age, and others unfit for regular labor who cannot be otherwise provided for, will be retained and provided for by superintendents, and each superintendent will see that all such persons under his care perform all such labor as is proper, considering their condition; and he will employ as many hands, at regular rates, as may be requisite to produce on the plantation all things that can be raised, necessary to the support of the establishment, and no more; and he will require all freed persons temporarily there to labor without wages, until they can be employed elsewhere. He will provide such medical attendance and schools as are necessary and proper.

HOME COLONIES MAY BE ASSIGNED TO ASSOCIATIONS UPON CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

X. Any association or combination of associations desiring to improve the condition of freedmen will have assigned to their care and general charge such freedmen's home colonies as they may desire, and as they can give satisfactory assurance of their ability to provide for. Superintendents for any such colonies will be appointed upon the nomination and in pursuance of the wishes of such associations, and every proper facility for the execution of their purposes will be given by the supervising and assistant special agents. Associations desiring to operate under this clause are notified that the Secretary reserves the right to revoke or modify this regulation whenever, in his judgment, the public interests will be promoted by such action.

RESERVATIONS OF LAND FOR FREEDMEN'S LABOR COLONIES.

XI. For the purpose of promoting habits of industry and self-reliance among freedmen, and to encourage them to locate in colonies, and to enable them to work advantageously, there will be reserved in the respective special agencies such contiguous abandoned and confiscable lands and plantations as may be proper for that purpose, for the exclusive use and cultivation of freedmen, which reservations will be called freedmen's labor colonies. Over each of these colonies there will be appointed a superintendent for leasing small tracts therein to such freedmen as are able to work them; and such lessees shall be subject to the same conditions and entitled to the same rights and privileges as other lessees.

LABOR COLONIES MAY BE ASSIGNED TO ASSOCIATIONS ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

XII. Any association or combination of associations desiring to aid lessees in such colonies who have not sufficient means to cultivate with-

out aid, will have set apart to their beneficiaries such part or the whole of any one of these colonies as they shall give satisfactory assurance of their ability to provide for; and in case they agree to provide the necessary working animals, agricultural implements, seeds, and other aid which may be necessary for the cultivation of the whole of any such colony, such superintendent will be appointed as may be desired by the association. Associations desiring to operate under this clause are notified that the Secretary reserves the right to revoke or modify this regulation whenever, in his judgment, the public interests will be promoted by such action.

SCHOOLS WILL BE ESTABLISHED.

XIII. Schools will be established within these home and labor colonies sufficient for the education of all children there under the age of twelve years, teachers for which will be provided by the superintendent or by the association, as the case may be.

PENALTIES FOR ILL USAGE OF FREEDMEN.

XIV. Ill usage of freedmen by lessees or others employed by them will be regarded as sufficient ground for the forfeiture of the contract between lessee and laborer, or, if the case be an aggravated one, of the lease of a plantation. Superintendents will promptly and fully investigate complaints of this character, and if they prove to be well founded they will annul the contract for labor as above. If, in their opinion, this action is inadequate, they will report the case to the proper supervising special agent, who may, if he thinks proper, cancel the lease, subject to appeal to the general agent.

EXPENSES TO BE APPROVED BY SECRETARY.—COPIES OF ALL PAPERS TO BE TRANSMITTED.

XV. All expenses must be authorized and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Each superintendent, on the first of every month, will furnish the Secretary of the Treasury and the proper supervising special agent with copies of all records, agreements, and other papers under his charge, and also a monthly statement of accounts, of all receipts and expenditures, with vouchers for all money paid out. Supervising special agents will render a monthly account-current of all receipts and expenditures within their respective agencies under these regulations, accompanied with vouchers for all money paid by them.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 29, 1864.*

The attention of all officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States, whether volunteer or regular, is specially directed to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, approved by the President, dated July 29, 1864, and superseding the regulations of September 11, 1863; and they will in all respects observe General Order of this Department numbered eighty-eight, and dated March 31, 1863, with regard to said regulations of July 29, 1864, as if the same had been originally framed and promulgated with reference to them; and attention is called to the several acts of Congress appended hereto, and especially to sections nine and ten of the act approved July 2, 1864.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *July 29, 1864.*

The attention of all officers, sailors, and marines of the Navy of the United States is especially directed to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, approved by the President, dated July 29, 1864, and superseding the regulations of September 11, 1863, and they will, in all respects, observe the order of this Department dated March 31, 1863, with regard to said regulations of July 29, 1864, as if the same had been originally promulgated in reference to them; and attention is called to the several acts of Congress appended hereto, and especially to sections nine and ten of the said act approved July 2, 1864.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, August 4, 1864.

I. All officers of the Quartermaster's Department, upon receiving from the duly authorized agents of the Treasury Department written application for the use of transportation by land or water for collecting and forwarding to market abandoned, captured, and confiscable property, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 29th July, 1864, will submit such applications to their immediate commander, with such explanation as to the available means of transportation on hand, and the quantity called for by the application, as will enable the commanding officer to decide whether it can be furnished without interference with or injury to the military service or operations of the troops under his command.

If approved by the commander, the transportation will be furnished.

II. Of all actual expenditures incurred by the Quartermaster's Department in executing this order, accurate account will be kept, which will be transmitted to the Quartermaster General, with full explanations, in order that the appropriation of the Quartermaster's Department may be reimbursed by the Treasury Department out of the proceeds of sales of property collected under this order.

No charge will be made for the use of steamers and sail-vessels for the transportation or collection of such property unless there is detention during the time of collecting, loading, or discharging the property.

For all time thus consumed the proper charges, as of time of chartered vessels, of crews, and for coal and stores consumed, will be made.

M. C. MEIGS,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Q. M. Gen.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
September 7, 1865.

It is hereby ordered, that so much of the Executive Order bearing date the 7th day of June, 1865, as made it the duty of all officers of the Treasury Department, military officers, and all others in the service of the United States, to turn over to the authorized officers of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, all funds collected by tax or otherwise, for the benefit of refugees or freedmen, or accruing from abandoned lands or property set apart for their use, be, and the same is hereby, suspended.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

CIRCULAR AUGUST 24, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 24, 1864.

The officers named in the second regulation concerning commercial intercourse, &c., as "to be authorized under instructions from the Secretary to permit supplies to loyal persons," &c., as therein provided, are hereby authorized to grant permits for the purpose indicated, as follows:

The surveyors of customs at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, Paducah, Cairo, Quincy, and Saint Louis, to such points in the first and second agencies as may be specified in the certificate of the proper local special agent, to be presented in each case.

The surveyor of customs at Nashville, to such points in the first agency as may be specified in the certificate of the proper local special agent, to be presented in each case.

The surveyor of customs at Memphis, and the acting surveyors at Helena, Vicksburgh, and Natchez, to such points in second agency as may be specified in the certificate of the proper local special agent, to be presented in each case.

The surveyor of customs at Baltimore, and the collectors of customs at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Georgetown, Alexandria, Beaufort, and Port Royal, to such points in the fifth, sixth, and seventh agencies as may be specified in the certificate of the proper local special agent, to be presented in each case.

The collector of customs at New Orleans, to such points in the second, third, and fourth agencies as may be specified in the certificate of the proper local special agent, to be presented in each case.

Permits will only be granted by the officers for the districts designated above, and in strict conformity with the regulations of 29th July, 1864.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 23, 1864.

In pursuance of the provisions of the proclamation of the President, modifying the blockade of the ports of Norfolk, Fernandina, and Pensacola, and of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to trade with those ports, no articles contraband of war will be permitted to enter at either of said ports, and collectors of customs will accordingly refuse clearance to vessels bound for those ports, or either of them, with any such articles on board.

Until further instructed they will regard as contraband of war the following articles, viz: Cannons, mortars, fire-arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, firelocks, flints, matches, powder, saltpeter, balls, bullets, pikes, swords, sulphur, helmets or boarding-caps, sword-belts, saddles and bridles, (always excepting the quantity of said articles which may be necessary for the defense of the ship and of those who compose the

crew,) cartridge-bag material, percussion and other caps, clothing adapted for uniforms, rosin, sail-cloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, masts, ship-timber, tar and pitch, ardent spirits, military persons in the service of the enemy, dispatches of the enemy, and articles of like character with those specially enumerated.

They will also refuse clearances to all vessels which, whatever the ostensible destination, are believed, on satisfactory grounds, to be intended for ports or places in possession or under control of insurgents against the United States, or that there is imminent danger that the goods, wares, or merchandise, of whatever description, laden on such vessels, will fall into the possession or under the control of such insurgents. And in all cases where, in their judgment, there is ground for any apprehension that any goods, wares, or merchandise, shipped at their port, will be used, in any way, for the aid of the insurgents or insurrection, they will require substantial security to be given that such goods, wares, or merchandise shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, with or by the consent, permission, or connivance of the owners, shippers, carriers, or consignees thereof, and shall not, in any way, be used to give aid or comfort to such insurgents.

They will be especially careful upon application for clearances to require bonds, with sufficient sureties, conditioned for fulfilling faithfully all the conditions imposed by law or departmental regulations, from shippers of the following articles to the ports opened, or to any other ports from which they may easily be, and are probably intended to be, reshipped in aid of the existing insurrection, namely: Liquors of all kinds, other than ardent spirits, coals, iron, lead, copper, tin, brass, telegraphic instruments, wire, porous cups, platina, sulphuric acid, zinc, and all other telegraphic materials, marine engines, screw-propellers, paddle-wheels, cylinders, cranks, shafts, boilers, tubes for boilers, fire-bars, and every article or other component part of an engine or boiler, or any article whatever which is, can, or may become applicable for the manufacture of marine machinery, or for the armor of vessels.

N. B.—Persons desiring to ship to either of the ports named above any of the articles enumerated herein, or articles of like character, regarded as contraband of war, or prohibited by military orders, must make application, for permission to do so, to the military officer commanding the department or district embracing the port to which the shipment is to be made. When approved by him, and also by the supervising or assistant special agent of the Treasury Department, resident there, the application so approved will be presented to the collector of the customs at the port from which the shipment is to be made, who will thereupon grant a clearance as requested, on the execution of the required bonds, &c. And this circular will, until otherwise ordered, apply to all ports heretofore opened by proclamation, as well as to those named above.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AMENDED REGULATION, SERIES OF JULY 29, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 4, 1865.*

It having been represented to this Department that regulation LV, concerning commercial intercourse, as amended December 22, 1864, is liable to misconstruction, and has been misconstrued as to its intent and meaning, it is hereby amended as follows:

LV. All authorities issued prior to July 29, 1864, to purchase products in insurrectionary States are hereby revoked, except that products purchased in good faith under such authorities, and paid for in part or in whole, prior to the said 29th day of July, 1864, may be transported to market as before the passage of the act of July 2, 1864, subject to the following limitations and conditions, and included in the following classes:

1st. Those which have been wholly paid for.

2d. Those upon which part payment has been made, coupled with a legal obligation to pay the residue, so that the articles purchased are at the risk of the purchaser, and such payment is in nowise dependent upon their delivery.

3d. Where part payment has been made, without such obligation as to the balance, so much of the products alleged to have been purchased as the amount actually advanced will pay for at the stipulated price.

The original permits must be produced in each case and proof furnished, to the satisfaction of a proper permit officer and a supervising or assistant special agent for the agency or district in which proof is to be made, that the property desired to be moved comes within one of the classes named above, and that the privilege conferred by the original permit has been in no way violated or abused—a certificate of which facts must be indorsed upon the permit over their official signature, which permit so indorsed will then be considered as revived and in full force to the extent specified in the indorsement, in accordance with this rule.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 4, 1865.*

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, having seen and considered the within amended regulation, numbered LV, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, do hereby approve the same; and I further declare and order that products moving in compliance with the said regulation shall be exempt from seizure and from confiscation and forfeiture to the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

AMENDED GENERAL REGULATIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

April 25, 1865.

The "General Regulations" made by the Secretary of the Treasury dated July 29, 1864, for the purpose of carrying into effect the regulations of that date, and the several acts of Congress authorizing them, are hereby amended as follows, viz:

I. Two additional special agencies are hereby established, distinguished numerically, and respectively designated and described as follows:

The *eighth* special agency comprises the State of South Carolina and so much of the State of Georgia as lies in and east of the valley of the Ogeechee River, including the city of Savannah.

The *ninth* special agency comprises the west part of Florida and so much of the State of Alabama as lies south of the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad.

II. The boundaries of the fifth special agency as defined by the General Regulations, series July 29, 1864, are hereby modified so that it comprises the south and east part of Florida, including Key West, and so much of the State of Georgia as lies south and west of the valley of the Ogeechee River.

III. The boundaries of the third special agency, as defined by the General Regulations, series July 29, 1864, are hereby modified so that it comprises so much of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi as lies south of Grand Gulf, and including that place.

IV. In addition to the duties devolved upon the general agent of the Treasury Department by the said regulations, he will hereafter be required, under the direction of the Secretary, to cause the regulations concerning the purchase of products of insurrectionary States under the eighth section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, to be properly observed and carried out.

All officers and agents appointed to purchase and sell such products will comply with the instructions of the general agent in regard thereto until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

HUGH McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved, April 25, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Concerning commercial intercourse with and in insurrectionary States.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Washington, April 29, 1865.

Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well-disposed persons residing in insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, *it is hereby ordered :*

I. That all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise commercial intercourse be discontinued in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi River, as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by acts of Congress, and regulations in pursuance thereof, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President; and excepting also from the effect of this order the following articles contraband of war, to wit: arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad-iron, and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph-wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraphic lines.

Restrictions on trade in parts of States lately in rebellion, removed.

II. That all existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic, and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the localities above named be, and the same are hereby, revoked; and that no military or naval officer in any manner interrupt or interfere with the same, or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein, under proper authority, pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 9, 1865.*

With a view of carrying out the purposes of the Executive, as expressed in his executive order, bearing date April 29, 1865, "to relieve all loyal citizens and well-disposed persons residing in insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits," the following regulations are prescribed, and will hereafter govern commercial intercourse in and between the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina,

South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana east of the Mississippi River, heretofore declared in insurrection, and the loyal States:

I. All commercial transactions under these regulations shall be conducted under the supervision of officers of the customs, and others acting as officers of the customs.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

II. The following articles are prohibited, and none such will be allowed to be transported to or within any State heretofore declared in insurrection, except on Government account, viz: Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad-iron, and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph-wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph-lines.

AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS ALLOWED, AND PLACES TO WHICH SUCH MAY BE TRANSPORTED.

III. It having been determined and agreed upon by the proper officers of the War and Treasury Departments, in accordance with the requirement of section 9 of the act of July 2, 1864, that the amount of goods required to supply the necessities of loyal persons residing in insurrectionary States, within the military lines of the United States forces, shall be an amount equal to the aggregate of the applications therefor, and that the places to which such goods may be taken shall be all places within such lines that may be named in the several applications for transportation thereto, it is therefore directed that clearance shall be granted, upon application, by any loyal person or party, for all goods and merchandise not prohibited, in such amounts, and to such places which, under the revenue and collection laws of the United States, have been created ports of entry and delivery in the coastwise trade, as the applicant may desire.

CLEARANCE.

IV. Before any vessel shall be cleared for any port within the insurrectionary States, or from one port to another therein, or from any such ports to a port in the loyal States, the master of every such vessel shall present to the proper officer of customs, or other officer acting as such, a manifest of her cargo, which manifest shall set forth the character of the merchandise composing said cargo, and, if showing no prohibited articles, shall be certified by such officer of the customs.

ARRIVAL AND DISCHARGE OF CARGO IN AN INSURRECTIONARY STATE.

V. On the arrival of any such vessel at the port of destination, it shall be the duty of the master thereof forthwith to present to the proper officer of the customs the certified manifest of her cargo; whereupon the officer shall cause the vessel to be discharged under his general supervision, and if the cargo is found to correspond with the manifest, a certificate to that effect shall be given to said master.

If there shall be found on board any prohibited articles, such articles shall be seized and held subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the officer shall forthwith report to the Department all the facts of the case; and any such vessel arriving from any foreign port, or from any domestic port, without a proper clearance, or with contraband articles on board, shall, with the cargo, be seized and held as subject to confiscation under the laws of the United States.

LADING WITHIN AND DEPARTURE FROM AN INSURRECTIONARY STATE.

VI. Vessels in ports within an insurrectionary State not declared by proclamation open to the commerce of the world shall be laden under the supervision of the proper officers of this Department, whose duty it shall be to require, before any articles are allowed to be shipped, satisfactory evidence that upon all merchandise so shipped the taxes and fees required by law and these regulations have been paid or secured to be paid, which fact, with the amount so paid, shall be certified upon the manifest before clearance shall be granted; and if, upon any articles so shipped, the fees and internal revenue taxes, or either, shall only have been secured to be paid, such fact shall be noted upon the manifest, and the proper officer at the port of destination of such vessel shall hold the goods until all such taxes and fees shall be paid according to law and these regulations.

SUPPLY-STORES.

VII. Persons desiring to keep a supply-store at any place within an insurrectionary State shall make application therefor to the nearest officer of the Treasury Department, which application shall set forth that the applicant is loyal to the Government of the United States; and upon filing evidence of such loyalty a license for such supply-store shall forthwith be granted; and the person to whom the license is given shall be authorized to purchase goods at any other supply-store within the insurrectionary States, or at such other point in the United States as he may select.

The party receiving such license shall pay therefor the license fee prescribed by the internal-revenue law.

EXCEPTED ARTICLES.

VIII. All articles of local production and consumption, such as fresh vegetables, fruits, butter, ice, eggs, fresh meat, wood, coal, &c., &c., may, without fee or restriction, be freely transported and sold at such points within an insurrectionary State as the owner thereof may desire.

SHIPMENT OF PRODUCTS OF AN INSURRECTIONARY STATE.

IX. All cotton not produced by persons with their own labor, or with the labor of freedmen or others employed and paid by them, must, before shipment to any port or place in a loyal State, be sold to and resold by an officer of the Government specially appointed for the purpose, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President; and, before allowing any cotton or other product to be shipped, or granting clearance for any vessel, the proper customs officer, or other person acting as such, must require from the purchasing agent or the internal-revenue officer a certificate that cotton proposed to be shipped has been resold by him, or that twenty-five per cent. of the value thereof has been paid to such purchasing agent in money, and that the cotton is thereby free from further fee or tax. If the cotton proposed to be shipped is claimed and proved to be the product of a person's own labor, or of freedmen or others employed and paid by them, the officer will require that the shipping fee of three cents per pound shall be paid or secured to be paid thereon.

If any product other than cotton is offered for shipment, the certificate of the internal-revenue officer, that all internal taxes due thereon have been collected and paid, must be produced prior to such products being shipped or cleared; and if there is no internal-revenue officer, then such

taxes shall be collected by the customs officer, or he shall cause the same to be secured to be paid as provided in these regulations.

INLAND TRANSPORTATION.

X. The provisions of these regulations, necessarily modified, shall be considered applicable to all shipments inland to or within insurrectionary States by any means of transportation whatsoever.

CHARGES.

XI. Goods not prohibited may be transported to insurrectionary States free.

The charges upon all products shipped or transported from an insurrectionary State, other than upon cotton, shall be the charges prescribed by the internal-revenue laws. Upon cotton, other than that purchased and resold by the Government, three cents per pound, which must be credited by the officer collecting, as follows, viz: two cents per pound as the internal tax and one cent per pound as the shipping fee. All cotton purchased and resold by the Government shall be allowed to be transported free from all fees and taxes whatsoever.

RECORDS TO BE KEPT.

XII. Full and complete accounts and records must be kept, by all officers acting under these regulations, of their transactions under them, in such manner and form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs.

LOYALTY A REQUISITE.

XIII. No goods shall be sold in an insurrectionary State by or to, nor any transaction held with, any person or persons not loyal to the Government of the United States.

Proof of loyalty must be the taking and subscribing the following oath, or evidence to be filed that it, or one similar in purport and meaning, has been taken, viz:

I, ———, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and all laws made in pursuance thereto.

FORMER REGULATIONS REVOKED.

These regulations shall take effect and be in force on and after the 10th day of May, 1865, and shall supersede all other regulations and circulars heretofore prescribed by the Treasury Department concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, all of which are hereby rescinded and annulled.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Washington City, May 9, 1865.

The foregoing rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with and in States and parts of States declared in insurrection, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in conformity with acts of Congress relating thereto, having been seen and considered by me, are hereby approved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL AGENT TO COLLECT COTTON OF CONFEDERATE STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 8, 1865.

It having been represented to this Department that there are in the counties of Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, and Noxubee, in the State of Mississippi, large quantities of cotton purchased by and now held on account of the so-called Confederate States government, and that the fact of such purchase can be fully established, and the cotton identified, Mr. Harrison Johnston is hereby appointed an assistant special agent of the Treasury Department to receive and collect the same in the counties above named, and to forward it to agents of the Department at Memphis, or Mobile, as in his judgment is best for the interests of the Government. All officers and persons in the service of this or other Departments of the United States Government are requested to give him all aid and facilities in their power to enable him to carry out the purposes of this appointment.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*CIRCULAR INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS AND AGENTS
ACTING AS OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 16, 1865.

In the practical application of the rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, known as the series of May 9, 1865, all officers acting thereunder are directed to cause as little annoyance as possible to parties interested in such commercial intercourse, and otherwise to carry out the purposes of the Executive in removing all the restrictions upon such commerce that the most liberal construction of the law will permit.

Inasmuch as the military lines of occupation in the districts west of the Mississippi River have not been extended, nor the trade therewith affected by the proclamation of the President of April 29, 1865, the regulations of July 29, 1864, are still in force, so far as applicable to the territory west of the Mississippi.

By the third section of the regulations of May 9, the necessity for applications to this Department for permits or authority to clear goods for any part of the insurrectionary States east of the Mississippi, either coastwise or inland, is obviated; and, consequently, no such permits or authorities will be issued. Collectors and others are directed to clear all goods not specifically declared contraband by the second section of said regulations.

While all such shipments must be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, where there are such, or other proper officer, to prevent the transportation of any articles declared contraband, no permit or other fee will be charged, except such as may be prescribed by law for the entrance or clearance of vessels.

Where cotton, the product of an insurrectionary State, having been sold to and resold by a purchasing agent of the Government, is offered for shipment, the certificate of such purchasing agent only is required.

If the cotton so offered is claimed and proved to be the product of persons' own labor, or of freedmen or others employed and paid by them the shipping fee of three cents per pound must be paid to the officer under whose supervision the shipment is made. If any products other than cotton are offered for shipment, the certificate of a collector of internal revenue that the internal taxes prescribed by law have been duly paid thereon must be produced, before the shipment will be allowed. If no such certificate is offered, in consequence of there being no internal revenue officer at the port or place of shipment, the officer supervising the shipment must collect such internal revenue tax due thereon; or, if the party shipping is unable to pay such internal revenue tax, the articles must be consigned to the collector of customs at the port of destination of the vessel, and the bills of lading and the manifest of the vessel exhibit the fact that such internal tax has not been paid; and on the arrival of any vessel at her port, the collector of the customs thereof will require such internal tax to be paid to him before allowing the delivery of the articles on which such tax has accrued and become payable.

No vessel will be allowed to unlade at any port except such as shall be named on her manifest as her ports of destination, without the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury; and no goods will be delivered at any port whatever until all such taxes are paid.

Until the customs officers are duly appointed, special agents will act as such, and when acting in that capacity, will sign, "*Special agent and acting customs officer.*"

Captured and abandoned property will be treated as directed in regulations of 29th July, 1864.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CIRCULAR LETTER
OF
INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RELATIVE TO
COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE, CAPTURED, ABANDONED, AND CONFISCABLE PROPERTY, FREEDMEN, ETC.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 27, 1865.

The various rules and regulations heretofore prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the above-named subjects, having been rendered nugatory in whole or in part by the changed condition of affairs in the Southern States and Executive orders and proclamations, and the War Department having assumed charge of freedmen, abandoned lands, &c., under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, the following instructions as to the duties of officers of the Treasury Department in the premises are prescribed, and will be regarded as in full force and effect immediately on the receipt thereof by any officer whose action is in anywise affected thereby:

1. All restrictions on commercial intercourse in and with States and parts of States heretofore declared in insurrection, and on the purchase, transportation, and sale of the products thereof, are removed; *except* as to the transportation thereto or therein of arms, ammunition, articles from which ammunition is made, gray uniforms, and gray cloth; and *except, also*, those relating to property heretofore purchased by the agents or captured by or surrendered to the military forces of the United States. Nor will any fees or taxes be charged or collected except those imposed by the customs and internal revenue laws. And the supervision necessary to prevent the shipment of the prohibited articles will be exercised only by the regular and ordinary officers of the customs, acting under the revenue laws of the United States.

2. Subordinate officers discharging duties in regard to commercial intercourse, under the regulations referred to, will consider their official connection with this Department as terminating with the 30th instant, without further notice.

3. Agents for the purchase of products of insurrectionary States on Government account will close their official business, east of the Mississippi, with the transactions of the 13th instant; and west of it, with the transactions of the 24th instant; returning to sellers all property or money received or collected since those dates, respectively, and using such dispatch in the premises that their connection with the Department may, if possible, terminate with the 30th instant.

4. Officers of this Department charged with the duty of receiving and collecting, or having in their possession or under their control captured, abandoned, or confiscable personal property, will dispose of the same, in accordance with regulations on the subject heretofore prescribed, at the earliest time consistent with the public interests, and will refrain from receiving such from military or naval authorities after the 30th instant. This will not be construed, however, as interfering with the operations of the agents *now* engaged in receiving or collecting the

property recently captured by or surrendered to the forces of the United States, whether or not covered by or included in the records, &c., delivered to the United States military or Treasury authorities, by rebel military officers or cotton-agents. Those so acting will continue to discharge the duties thus imposed until such property is all received or satisfactorily accounted for, and until the amount so secured is shipped or otherwise disposed of under the regulations on the subject heretofore prescribed. And they will use all the means at their command, with the utmost vigor, to the end that all the property so collected, captured, or turned over shall be secured to the United States with the least possible cost and delay.

After the 30th instant, the duty of receiving captured and abandoned property not embraced in the above exception will be discharged by the usual and regular officers of the customs, at the several places where they may be located, in accordance with regulations relating to the subject; and officers heretofore performing that duty will give them all the aid and information in their power to enable them to carry out the same.

5. Officers of this Department charged with the care or supervision of, or having in their possession or under their control, any abandoned or confiscable lands, houses, and tenements, will turn them over to a duly authorized officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, so far as they may be required or demanded by the same, together with all moneys, books, records, and papers arising from or relating to the property so turned over, taking proper receipts or vouchers therefor. This rule will also govern the action of all agents of this Department connected in any way with the care of freedmen, &c., so far as it may be applicable.

And all persons asking for any information in regard to the property so turned over, or for the release of the same, or for the release of any proceeds or moneys arising therefrom, will be referred to the Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, at Washington, to whom communications on the subject should be addressed.

6. Officers of this Department having in their possession or under their control any moneys whatever arising from fees collected under the commercial intercourse regulations, (except those collected for the benefit of freedmen, which will be disposed of under section 5,) or from the sales of captured, abandoned, or confiscable personal property, will forthwith deposit the same with the nearest assistant treasurer, designated depositary, or deposit bank, (keeping the amounts from the different sources separate,) to the credit of H. A. Risley, esq., supervising special agent, &c., taking therefor receipts in quadruplicate—which receipts must show whence the sums were received—one of which will be retained by the officer so depositing, one forthwith sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, one to the Commissioner of Customs, and one to Mr. Risley, at Washington.

7. All officers above referred to, except proper officers of the customs, acting exclusively under the revenue laws, will, after they have closed their official business, as above directed, and sold at auction, to the highest bidder, the furniture and property remaining on hand, and accounted for the proceeds of the same, forthwith systematically arrange the books, records, papers, &c., of their late office, that they may easily be referred to and examined, pack them in secure and water-proof boxes, and forward the same, so marked as to indicate their contents, together with their respective resignations, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

For the purchase of products of the insurrectionary States on Government account.

I. Agents shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to purchase for the United States, under special instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, products of States declared to be in insurrection, at places hereinafter designated, or that may, from time to time, be designated as markets or places of purchase.

II. The following places are hereby designated as such markets or places of purchase, to wit: New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Norfolk, Beaufort, N. C., Port Royal, and Pensacola.

III. Before entering upon the discharge of their duty, each of the agents so appointed shall execute a bond, with sureties in the prescribed form, in a penal sum to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty, and that he shall not engage, directly or indirectly, in the purchase of products on private account, nor be, in any way, interested in the products purchased by him, or the proceeds or profits arising therefrom.

IV. The price to be paid for any of the products so to be purchased shall be agreed upon between the seller and the purchasing agent, but shall in no case exceed the market value thereof at the time and place of purchase, nor exceed three-fourths the market value thereof in the city of New York, according to the latest quotations known to the agent purchasing at the date of the delivery of the products, less a sum equal to the internal-revenue tax and the permit fee prescribed in the regulations concerning commercial intercourse dated July 29, 1864, and also subject to such other deductions to cover transportation, insurance, and other expenses, and to such arrangements for payment, as may be prescribed in special instructions to the several purchasing agents.

V. The proceeds of all sales made by the several agents, together with such funds as may be transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be deposited in the most convenient depository, to the credit of the "purchasing fund," to be disbursed as hereinafter directed.

VI. Proper instructions shall be given whereby daily quotations and prices-current in New York shall be forwarded to the several agents, and to the collector or surveyor (as the case may be) of customs at the several markets or places of purchase, by mail, every day, or as often as there shall be mail communication with such agents and collectors or surveyors.

VII. The purchasing agent shall, to the extent of the funds at his command, and in pursuance of his instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury as to price and terms of payment, purchase all products offered to him of the character or description which by such instructions he is authorized to purchase; but no liability of any character shall be authorized or assumed by any agent for or on account of Government previous to the actual delivery of the products, other than a stipulation, in the form hereinafter prescribed, to purchase products owned or controlled by applicants, at a price to be agreed upon at the place and date of delivery.

VIII. Whenever any person shall make application to the purchasing agent, in writing, setting forth that he owns or controls products, stating the kind, quantity, and location thereof, or the date at which they will be delivered at some specified location accessible to transportation, the purchasing agent, if authorized by special instructions to purchase such products, shall give a certificate that such application has been made, and request safe conduct for such party, with the necessary transportation, to the locations specified, and for himself and products *in transitu* from the points named to such purchasing agent. (See Form No. 1, appended to these regulations.)

IX. Parties having sold and delivered products shall, upon their request, be furnished by the purchasing agent with a certificate of the facts, which certificate shall state the character and quantity of the articles purchased, the price paid therefor, the aggregate amount of payment, the place whence and the route by which it was transported. (See Form No. 2, appended to these regulations.)

X. All bills or invoices of purchase shall be made in triplicate, after the products purchased shall have been actually delivered to the purchasing agent, their weight, quantity, and rating ascertained and determined by sworn weighers, measurers, or experts; and such bills or invoices shall be certified thereon as to their correctness by such sworn weigher, measurer, or expert, and the whole, as to prices and other stipulations expressed therein, certified by the purchasing agent, together with the date of the latest New York quotations known to the agent at time of the purchase.

The products, with such triplicate bills or invoices, shall then be delivered to the collector or surveyor of customs at the place of delivery, who, on satisfying himself of their correctness, and that the products correspond with the statement set forth in the bills or invoices, shall indorse thereon, over his own signature, a certificate of the facts, which certificate shall authorize payment of the bills to be made by such depository or other disbursing agent, at such time and in such manner as shall have been agreed upon in writing between the purchasing agent and seller, taking care to authorize payment at a date sufficiently remote to be certain the proceeds therefrom may be realized, and such bills, duly receipted, shall be paid by the depository or disbursing agent named in the certificate as therein stipulated. One of the triplicates so paid shall be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by the disbursing officer, one retained by him, and the other transmitted to the First Auditor, with his monthly accounts, for settlement.

XI. Purchasing agents shall keep a full and accurate record of all their transactions, including the names of all persons from whom they make purchases, the date of the purchase, a description of the products purchased, the quantity thereof, specifying the number and character (whether bundles, boxes, hogsheads, or bales) of packages, and their weight if in pounds, or gallons if in liquids, &c., and their quantity, as ascertained and certified to by sworn experts, weighers, &c. A transcript of this record will be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury on the first day of each month.

XII. Sales of products so purchased may be made weekly at public auction, to the highest bidder, after due notice, at Memphis and New Orleans, and other places hereafter designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding in quantity one-fifth of the amount received during the previous week, unless in the opinion of the purchasing and disbursing agent and the collector or surveyor, as the case may be, the condition of the purchasing fund shall require larger sales than one-

fifth; then sales of such further quantities as they may determine to be necessary are hereby authorized, but in no case in such amounts as unduly to affect the market. Such additional sales and the reason therefor must be promptly reported to the Secretary of the Treasury.

XIII. The sales herein authorized shall be made by or under the direction or supervision of the purchasing agent, or an agent specially authorized by the Secretary, and all products so sold shall be delivered by the collector or surveyor (as the case may be) to the parties purchasing them upon the presentation to him of the bill of sale, certified by the agent, designating the lot, character, and quantity of the products sold and the price and the amount to be paid therefor, together with a certificate from the depositary that the proceeds of such sale have been duly deposited with him, and the products so sold shall be allowed transportation to any desired port or place in a loyal State, free from the payment of any taxes or fees other than such as have been paid under regulation IV.

XIV. Any person bringing products for sale to the purchasing agent, desiring to purchase and transport the same to a loyal State, may give notice thereof at the time of making sale to the purchasing agent; and the agent may, after they have been rated, weighed, &c., as provided above, sell and dispose of such products to the party applying at prices not less than the market rates at the place of purchase, nor less than the last quotations from New York known to the purchasing agent at the date of the transaction, from which shall be deducted a sum equal to the reduction of purchase price which may have been made by the agent to cover transportation and other expenses.

The products so sold shall not be resold, either at public or private sale, until after the transportation to a loyal State or to a foreign port, and shall be liable to forfeiture for breach of this regulation. All products purchased by purchasing agents, the sale of which is not provided for in these regulations, shall be disposed of in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

XV. All products of insurrectionary States which the purchasing agent is authorized by his instructions to purchase, moving with or without a permit, shall, on arrival at a place where there is a purchasing agent, be sold and delivered to him, except captured and abandoned property, and such as may have been produced within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States by the labor of the person transporting, or of freedmen or others employed and paid by him pursuant to rules relating thereto established under proper authority; or such as were purchased under proper authority prior to July 2, 1864, and were being transported in conformity with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1864.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
September 24, 1864.

The foregoing rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, having been seen and considered by me, are hereby approved.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FORM No. 1.

I, A—— B——, agent for the purchase of products of insurrectionary States on behalf of the Government of the United States at, do hereby certify that I have agreed to purchase from C—— D——, of, which products, it is represented, are, or will be, at, in the county of, in the State of, on the day of, 186..., and which he stipulates shall be delivered to me, unless prevented from so doing by the authority of the United States.

I therefore request safe conduct for the said C—— D——, and his means of transportation, and said products, from to, where the products so transported are to be sold and delivered to me, under the stipulation referred to above, and pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A—— B——.

FORM No. 2.

I, A—— B——, agent for the purchase of products of insurrectionary States on behalf of the Government of the United States at, do hereby certify that I have purchased of C—— D——, of, at \$..... per, and that there has been paid him, for the same, \$....., and that the said was transported from by way of

A—— B——.

EXECUTIVE ORDER RELATIVE TO THE PURCHASE OF PRODUCTS OF INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
September 24, 1864.

I. Congress having authorized the purchase for the United States of the product of States declared in insurrection, and the Secretary of the Treasury having designated New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Pensacola, Port Royal, Beaufort, N. C., and Norfolk, as places of purchase, and with my approval appointed agents, and made regulations under which said products may be purchased: Therefore,

II. All persons, except such as may be in the civil, military, or naval service of the Government, having in their possession any products of States declared in insurrection which said agents are authorized to purchase, and all persons owning or controlling such products therein, are authorized to convey such products to either of the places which have been hereby, or may hereafter be, designated as places of purchase, and such products so destined shall not be liable to detention, seizure, or forfeiture while *in transitu* or in store awaiting transportation.

III. Any person having the certificate of a purchasing agent, as prescribed by Treasury Regulations VIII, is authorized to pass, with the necessary means of transportation, to the points named in said certificate, and to return therefrom with the products required for the fulfillment of the stipulations set forth in said certificate.

IV. Any person having sold and delivered to a purchasing agent any products of an insurrectionary State, in accordance with the regulations in relation thereto, and having in his possession a certificate setting forth the fact of such purchase and sale, the character and quantity of products, and the aggregate amount paid therefor, as prescribed by regulation IX, shall be permitted by the military authority commanding at the place of sale to purchase from any authorized dealer at such place, or any other place in a loyal State, merchandise and other articles not contraband of war, nor prohibited by the order of the War Department, nor coin, bullion, or foreign exchange, to an amount not exceeding in value one-third of the aggregate value of the products

sold by him, as certified by the agent purchasing; and the merchandise and other articles so purchased may be transported by the same route and to the same place from and by which the products sold and delivered reached the purchasing agent, as set forth in the certificate; and such merchandise and other articles shall have safe conduct, and shall not be subject to detention, seizure, or forfeiture while being transported to the places and by the route set forth in the said certificate.

V. Generals commanding military districts and commandants of military posts and detachments, and officers commanding fleets, flotillas, and gun-boats, will give safe conduct to persons and products, merchandise, and other articles duly authorized as aforesaid, and not contraband of war, or prohibited by order of the War Department, or the orders of such generals commanding, or other duly authorized military or naval officer, made in pursuance thereof; and all persons hindering or preventing such safe conduct of persons or property will be deemed guilty of a military offense, and punished accordingly.

VI. Any person transporting or attempting to transport any merchandise or other articles, except in pursuance of regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury dated July 29, 1864, or in pursuance of this order, or transporting or attempting to transport any merchandise or other articles contraband of war, or forbidden by any order of the War Department, will be deemed guilty of a military offense, and punished accordingly; and all products of insurrectionary States found *in transitu* to any other person or place than a purchasing agent and a designated place of purchase shall be seized and forfeited to the United States, except such as may be moving to a loyal State under duly authorized permits of a proper officer of the Treasury Department, as prescribed by regulation XXXVIII, concerning "commercial intercourse," dated July 29, 1864, or such as may have been found abandoned, or have been captured, and are moving in pursuance of the act of March 12, 1863.

VII. No military or naval officer of the United States, or person in the military or naval service, nor any civil officer, except such as are appointed for that purpose, shall engage in trade or traffic in the products of insurrectionary States, or furnish transportation therefor, under pain of being deemed guilty of unlawful trading with the enemy, and punished accordingly.

VIII. The Secretary of War will make such general orders or regulations as will insure the proper observance and execution of this order; and the Secretary of the Navy will give instructions to officers commanding fleets, flotillas, and gun-boats in conformity therewith.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[General Orders No. 285.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 6, 1864.

First. The attention of officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States, whether volunteer or regular, is directed to the Executive order dated September 24, 1864, and they will in all respects observe the same, and the commanders of all military departments, districts, posts, and detachments will, upon the receipt of this order, revoke all other orders within their respective commands conflicting or inconsistent therewith, and will make such orders as will insure strict observance of this order throughout their respective commands.

Second. All commanders of military departments, districts, posts, and

detachments will render such aid to the officers and agents of the Treasury Department in carrying out the provisions of said order, and the Treasury regulations therein referred to, as can be given without prejudice to the military service.

Third. Officers of the quartermaster's department, upon written application of the duly authorized agents of the Treasury Department, or of persons authorized by them, may furnish transportation, by land or water, for collecting and forwarding to market articles of produce within the insurrectionary States specified within the aforesaid order, upon such reasonable terms as may be prescribed by the Quartermaster General, where the same can be done without prejudice to the military service, and not otherwise. The application for transportation must be first approved by the commander of the department, district, post, or detachment wherein the articles are received.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Order No. 42.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 1, 1864.

The attention of the commanding officers of squadrons, flotillas, and vessels of the Navy employed on blockade duty, or in the Mississippi River or other inland waters in the vicinity of the insurrectionary States, is required to the Executive order hereto annexed, dated September 24, 1864, and they will adopt such measures as may be necessary to insure the strict observance of the order by those under their command.

The forms of certificates referred to in paragraphs III and IV of the Executive order are also annexed hereto.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 6, 1865.

The port of Fernandina, in the State of Florida, is hereby designated as a place for the purchase of products of insurrectionary States on Government account, in accordance with the provisions of the 8th section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
February 6, 1866.

Approved:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

AMENDED REGULATION IV.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 30, 1865.

Regulation IV of the "General Regulations for the purchase of products of insurrectionary States on Government account," dated September 24, 1864, is hereby amended as follows:

IV. The price to be paid for any of the products so purchased shall

not exceed the market value thereof at the place of delivery, nor exceed three-fourths of the market value thereof in the city of New York at the latest quotation known to the agent purchasing at the date of delivery of the products, after deducting from such market value: 1st. The internal revenue tax of two cents per pound; 2d. The transportation permit fee of four cents per pound; and 3d. An amount sufficient to cover all actual and estimated expenses of handling, storing, insurance, transportation, commission on sales, &c. Such estimated expenses in no case to exceed an amount for which private parties can secure the performance of the same service.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The foregoing amended regulation, having been seen and considered by me, is hereby approved.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

AMENDED GENERAL REGULATIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 26, 1865.

The "General Regulations for the purchase of products of the insurrectionary States on Government account," dated and approved by the President September 24, 1864, are hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions following, viz:

I. When a purchasing agent shall receive a proposal from any person owning or controlling products in an insurrectionary State, to sell the same to the United States upon condition that a portion thereof shall be resold to him by such agent, the agent may purchase them subject to that condition. And in such cases a contract shall be made, providing that upon receipt of the products or any part thereof, three-fourths of the same will be resold to him for the same sum paid for the whole. In such cases the products shall be graded under the direction of the purchasing agent, and the three-fourths so resold shall be an average grade of the whole.

II. All contracts made by purchasing agents shall be in writing, in the forms directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be signed by the purchasing agent and the seller, and a copy of each contract forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

III. All agents are prohibited from purchasing products in insurrectionary States which shall have been captured by the military or naval forces of the United States, or which shall have been abandoned by the lawful owner thereof.

IV. No purchase or sale of products shall be made except in compliance with the special instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to the agent making the same.

V. When a purchasing agent has received products purchased under regulation I above, he shall take from the seller triplicate receipted bills of sale, specifying the date of the contract under which they are received, the date of receipt, the kind, quantity, marks, and other description thereof, and the price received therefor; and upon resale and delivery of the three-fourths resold under the contract, he will make

triplicate receipted bills of sale to the purchaser, embracing the same details.

VI. Products sold by purchasing agents shall be subject to payment by the purchaser of the same internal revenue tax as if they had not been sold for account of the United States. But the fees prescribed by regulation XLVI, concerning commercial intercourse, series July 29, 1864, shall not be required on permitting the shipment to a loyal State of products so sold. The collector or surveyor, acting at any port in an insurrectionary State where such products are situated, shall permit their shipment thence to any port in a loyal State where the owner may desire to send them.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The foregoing rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury having been seen and considered by me, are hereby approved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Dated WASHINGTON, April 25, 1865.

AMENDED REGULATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF PRODUCTS OF THE
INSURRECTIONARY STATES ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1865.

I. Agents shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to purchase for the United States, under special instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, products of States declared to be in insurrection, at such places as may from time to time be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as markets or places of purchase.

Agents heretofore appointed for the places designated under previous regulations will continue their agencies as if appointed under these regulations.

II. Before entering upon the discharge of his duty, each of the agents so appointed shall execute a bond, with sureties in the prescribed form, in a penal sum to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty, and that he shall not engage, directly or indirectly, in the purchase of products on private account, nor be in any way interested in the products purchased by him, or the proceeds or profits arising therefrom.

III. The operations of purchasing agents shall be confined to the single article of cotton; and they shall give public notice at the place to which they may be assigned that they will purchase, in accordance with these regulations, all cotton not captured or abandoned which may be brought to them.

IV. To meet the requirements of the 8th section of the act of July 2, 1864, the agents shall receive all cotton so brought, and forthwith return to the seller three-fourths thereof, which portion shall be an average grade of the whole, according to the certificate of a sworn expert or sampler.

V. All cotton purchased and resold by purchasing agents shall be exempt from all fees and all internal taxes. And the agent selling shall mark the same "FREE," and furnish to the purchaser a bill of sale

clearly and accurately describing the character and quantity sold, and containing a certificate that it is exempt from taxes and fees, as above.

VI. Purchasing agents shall keep a full and accurate record of all their transactions, including the names of all persons from whom they make purchases, the date of purchase, a description of the cotton purchased by them, and the quantity and quality thereof, also of the one-quarter retained by them. A transcript of this record will be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury on the first day of each month.

VII. Sales of the cotton retained by the purchasing agents under regulation IV, as the difference between three-fourths the market price and the full price thereof in the city of New York, may be made by such agents at such places and times and in such manner as may be directed in special instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury. Where such sales are not so authorized, the agents shall, without delay, ship it to New York, on the best terms possible, consigned, until otherwise directed, to S. Draper, cotton-agent and disbursing officer at that place. Bills of lading in triplicate for such shipment must be taken, one of which shall be sent to the agent at New York, one to the Secretary of the Treasury, and one retained by the purchasing agent.

VIII. Prior to the close of each month, and in sufficient time for the necessary action, the purchasing agent shall prepare and forward to the Commissioner of Customs a full estimate of the probable expenses of his office for the month next ensuing, the amount of which, together with any sum found due from inadequacy of former estimate, or less so much as may remain unexpended from any amount previously sent, will be transmitted to said purchasing agent. Purchasing agents will require receipts in triplicate for all moneys paid by them, one of which receipts shall be forwarded to the disbursing officer, one to the First Auditor of the Treasury, with his accounts, and one retained by the agent.

IX. All agents are prohibited from purchasing any product of an insurrectionary State which shall have been captured by the military or naval forces of the United States, or which shall have been abandoned by the lawful owner thereof.

X. These regulations, which are intended to revoke and annul all others on the subject heretofore made, will take effect and be in force on and after May 10, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Washington City, May 9, 1865.

Approved :

ANDREW JOHNSON.

INSTRUCTIONS

CONCERNING THE

COLLECTION OF CAPTURED, ABANDONED, AND SURRENDERED PROPERTY,
ISSUED SUBSEQUENT TO JUNE 30, 1865.

CIRCULAR TO SUPERVISING AND ASSISTANT SPECIAL AGENTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

July 22, 1865.

It has come to the knowledge of this Department that large contracts have been made by some of its agents with various persons for the collection of abandoned or captured or surrendered cotton, authority being generally or in many instances given to the contractors to discover and collect all such cotton within a certain district. While such contracts have been, to some extent, contemplated or authorized by previous regulations, such action now is not in conformity with the spirit or intention of the Executive proclamation relating to the subject; and if any contracts of that character have been made by you, operations under them should be suspended and closed up at once.

Where agents have not adequate facilities for these purposes at their own command, and the public interest would be prejudiced by delay, no objection exists to the making by them of contracts with reputable and responsible persons, on reasonable and proper terms, for the collection, putting in order, and transportation to points accessible for shipment by rail or water, of certain specific lots of cotton known to the agent, the locality, quantity, and description of which should be fully and accurately stated in each case; but, in view of the manifest evils likely to result from such steps, no arrangement will be sanctioned which contemplates the scouring of any given portions of the country for property of the character herein referred to by persons who are not bonded officers of this Department.

As stated above, any existing contract, heretofore made by you, not in conformity with the spirit of these instructions, must be at once modified or closed up, and your future action shaped accordingly.

Respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

August 4, 1865.

SIR: It is expected that you will collect *all* cotton, noted on the records of the rebel agents as belonging to the so-called confederate government, and leave all claims thereto to be decided by the Court of Claims, as the law directs.

Respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

HARRISON JOHNSTON, Esq.,

Assistant Special Agent, Columbus, Mississippi.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

August 12, 1865.

To Supervising and Assistant Special Agents :

For the more expeditious collection of captured, abandoned, and surrendered Government property, the limits of the first special agency as described in the Treasury regulations, series of July 29, 1864, are hereby extended so as to comprise all that part of the State of Georgia lying north and west of the counties of Early, Calhoun, Dougherty, Worth, Dooley, Pulaski, Laurens, Johnson, Jefferson, and Richmond, together with the counties herein named; also, all that part of the State of Alabama, lying north of the counties of Sumter, Marengo, Dallas, Lowndes, Montgomery, Macon, and Russell, together with the counties herein named.

All Treasury agents within the described territory will be subordinate to and receive instructions from Joseph R. Dillin, supervising special agent, first special agency; it being understood that Mr. Dillin shall not interfere with any cotton therein already collected under authority of other supervising special agents.

H. McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

RULES GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF CAPTURED COTTON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

August 18, 1865.

The irregularities, confusion, and conflict growing out of the collection and movement of captured cotton without an organized system of action governing the whole subject, renders an immediate reform necessary. I have therefore determined to establish the following rules, governing the first, second, third, fourth, eighth, and ninth agencies:

1st. All requirements of the regulations concerning captured and abandoned personal property, series of July 29, 1864, will be strictly observed by all agents engaged in collecting and forwarding captured cotton, except as hereinafter modified.

2d. Each agent appointed by me to collect captured cotton will, as soon as practicable after receipt hereof, report in person to the supervising agent of the agency in which he is operating for assignment to duty, and will be directed by him in all his official action.

3d. All instructions from this Department to assistant agents will be given only through the proper supervising agents.

4th. Supervising agents are hereby authorized to make provisional appointments of assistant agents to collect captured cotton in all cases where the public interests will be promoted thereby, subject to my approval.

5th. Each assistant agent will make all shipments of cotton collected by him to such supervising agent as he shall be directed to forward to by the supervising agent assigning him to duty, and he will take duplicate receipts for each lot from the supervising agent to whom the same is shipped, one of which he will retain and the other he will forward to me. Supervising agents will in all cases forward or cause to be forwarded to market all cotton collected, by the most expeditious and economical route from the point of collection.

6th. Supervising agents will not collect directly nor make any contract for collecting, but will receive and forward to Simeon Draper, cotton-

agent, New York, until otherwise ordered, all that shall be sent to them by assistant agents, and will give duplicate receipts for each lot, as above indicated.

7th. Each assistant agent will be assigned to duty in a well defined district by the proper supervising agent, and will therein make contracts, in all cases where it can be done, with the planter or other person in whose custody the captured cotton shall be found, to prepare in proper packages and condition for transportation, and deliver the same at such place of shipment as shall be agreed upon.

The terms of these contracts, when made with planters having custody of the cotton, should be sufficiently liberal to insure fair compensation to them, and to encourage good feeling on their part. Each contract must be made in writing, and be for the delivery of a specific lot at a designated place, and be made subject to the approval of the supervising agent under whom he is acting. Compensation must be made under such contracts out of the cotton delivered upon them, and must be made only by the supervising agent who receives the cotton.

8th. In any case where cotton or other property is moving in the hands of private parties which a supervising agent has satisfactory reason to believe was captured from the late so-called confederate government, and has been stolen or otherwise wrongfully taken, he will detain the same and examine fully into the case, and if he shall be satisfied by the proofs submitted that the property was so captured, then he shall seize and forward it as captured property; but if he shall be satisfied that it was not so captured, then he will release it to the party from whom it was taken. Agents shall make a full report to this Department of each case, including the testimony. An assistant agent will in no case make a seizure of property moving in the hands of private parties, but will inform the proper supervising agent of any facts within his knowledge to show that it has been stolen or otherwise improperly taken; and in case such information results in the seizure and detention of such property, it shall be regarded as collected by the agent giving such information.

9th. Agency lines will be regarded as heretofore established by the regulations, except when the same are changed by me, or as herein-after provided, and each supervising agent will confine his action to the agency for which he is appointed, and each assistant agent will confine his action to the district to which he is assigned by the supervising agent.

10th. All supervising and other agents engaged in collecting and forwarding captured cotton will be subject to the direction and control of the general agent, who is hereby authorized and directed, in cases where he shall think the public interests require it, to suspend the official action of any supervising or other agent, and temporarily to appoint another to perform his duties; to revoke any contract improperly made or being improperly executed; to change the lines of agencies, and generally to do, pursuant to the regulations and these instructions, what he shall regard as best for the public interest in the premises, subject to the approval of the Department.

It is expected, unless under special circumstances to be determined by the supervising agent, that no more territory will be embraced within a district than the assistant agent assigned to duty in it will be able to attend to personally without the appointment of sub-agents.

It is also expected that each supervising agent will keep moving throughout the agency under his charge, personally observing and directing the operations of the assistants by him assigned to duty therein.

It is desired that the captured cotton be secured and forwarded as expeditiously as possible, and that in doing it private interests shall be interfered with as little as possible.

All cotton so collected will, until otherwise directed, be forwarded to Simeon Draper, cotton-agent, New York, and the supervising agent forwarding the same will accompany each shipment with a statement to the cotton-agent, describing each lot making up such shipment, the marks thereof, and the name of the assistant agent who collected it.

All money required by the supervising agents to defray necessary expenses in collecting will be sent upon their estimates therefor, made to me on the first of each month.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 27, 1865.

SIR: Application is frequently made to me for the suspension of proceedings in relation to or the restoration of cotton claimed as the property of certain corporations or organizations entitled, "Exporting and Importing" companies, or similarly named, heretofore existing in the late so-called Confederate States. I have so far declined to act as requested in any of these cases, but the frequency of the applications, and the magnitude of the interests involved, seem to render necessary some general rule for the government of agents in the premises.

From the titles, as well as from what is known of the operations of these companies, it is evident that they were mere auxiliaries to the so-called confederate government in its efforts to subvert and overthrow the Government of the United States, and that the property owned by them was used and intended to be used for that purpose, though individual gain may in some instances or to some extent have actuated their managers. From the very nature of things, and the circumstances by which they were surrounded, that must have been the prime object of their existence.

Whenever, therefore, any property, owned or claimed by one of these blockade-running companies, is found within your agency, you will take charge of and treat it as property which was used to aid the rebellion, and therefore belonging to the United States by the right of capture, keeping in all cases the record required by regulation IV, series of July 29, 1864, concerning captured and abandoned property.

This is intended to apply only to such property of the class named as may have been collected and kept together as the property of such companies, and is not intended to authorize agents to search for on different plantations, and to seize small and scattered lots said to have been purchased for or by such companies, but which has not been collected by them in distinctive lots, and so held.

As operations under this letter are limited to large lots collected together, it is manifest that their shipment would be attended with but little expense, and contracts for the collection and transportation of such cotton should not be made with private parties as are authorized in other cases.

The President relies upon you to discharge this duty so as to fully protect the interests of Government without violating or prejudicing private rights, and expects you to give it your personal attention.

Respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
October 20, 1865.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 10th instant, calling my attention to the subject of collecting cotton which was subscribed to what was known as the "Produce Loan of the Confederate States," and giving me your general views in relation to it.

The Department does not concur fully in the views entertained by you. The rule it has adopted is, that where the descriptive lists of property owned by the late so-called Confederate States, captured from or surrendered by its military or civil agents, show property owned or controlled by it, such property, if found as stated, should be collected and forwarded by agents of this Department, leaving all questions of right, title, or value of consideration received, to be adjusted by the Court of Claims, to which claimants of said property are referred by the act of Congress on the subject. The same rule will be regarded as also applying to any property which had been owned or controlled by the late so-called Confederate States government, or which was used, or intended to be used by that organization, or by an organization of private individuals co-operating with it for the purpose of carrying on war against, or overthrowing the Government of the United States, even though such property may not have been included in or covered by the descriptive lists above referred to. In taking charge of property of this class great care and discretion should be used by agents, to the end that the rights of individuals be not interfered with, or the property of unoffending persons taken from them.

* * * * *

Very respectfully,

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JOSEPH R. DILLIN, Esq.,
Supervising Special Agent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 21, 1865.

To all Supervising Special Agents:

For the information and government of officers of the Treasury Department connected with the collection of captured and abandoned property, the following rules are prescribed, and will be promptly and fully carried out:

1. Hereafter no cotton claimed or recorded by the late so-called Confederate States government as "tithe cotton" or taxes, and which has not been delivered to it or its agents, but remains in the hands of the person assessed, will be taken or collected as captured property.

2. In no case can the title given by or derived from the late so-called Confederate States government be regarded as valid by officers of this Department; and cotton in the possession of, or claimed by persons under any sale or transfer made by such government will be treated as captured property, belonging to the United States.

3. In cases where cotton formerly belonging to the so-called confederate government has been purchased, and is held by persons alleging that the same was purchased for the purpose of delivering it to agents of this Department authorized to purchase the products of insurrectionary States on Government account, in pursuance of contracts made

with such agents, it will be taken by agents of this Department, and treated as captured property.

Persons claiming such property will be advised that, upon presenting to the Secretary of the Treasury any claims they may have in the premises, contracts made by them with the purchasing agents will be respected, and parties who have acted in good faith in the execution of such contracts will be protected.

4. Hereafter agents forwarding captured cotton will take measures to insure the same while in their possession or in transit from the place of shipment to New York, being careful to make such insurance in reliable companies, and on the most favorable terms possible to Government.

5. In cases where agents have been appointed since the 18th of August last, or shall be hereafter appointed, the commissions of such new agents shall not extend to cotton collected and stored by their predecessors.

Supervising special agents will see that these instructions are at once communicated to all persons acting under and with them, and strictly complied with.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 23, 1866.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 9th instant, relative to my telegram of the 8th, directing that "all cotton voluntarily subscribed" (to the so-styled Confederate States government) "should be collected wherever found," and note your inquiries and suggestions on the subject.

In the view of the matter taken by the Department, it is held that the act of a person in selling or subscribing property to the insurgent organization is a dedication of it to the purposes of the rebellion, to be used in subverting and overthrowing the lawfully constituted Government, whereby it is forfeited thereto, and the title lost to the person so selling or subscribing; and it is not considered that any subsequent payment of money in satisfaction of such a subscription of property will remove the taint or forfeiture so attaching. The property itself is offending, and should be taken wherever found.

The United States does not base its claim to such property as the assignee or successor-in-law of the so-styled Confederate States government. In fact, this Government denies that that organization, as a government or body-corporate, could lawfully acquire, possess, or convey any description of property. As an established Government, the United States, under the law of nations and the acts of Congress, has the right to seize and apply to its benefit all property which was used to subvert its authority, or which has been voluntarily contributed or dedicated to such use or purpose by the owner.

On this theory you will act as directed in my telegram above referred to, and direct the action of those under you accordingly, and you and they will be sustained therein by the Department.

Very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WILLIAM P. MELLAN, Esq.,
General Agent of the Treasury Department, New Orleans, La.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 23, 1866.

After the receipt of this letter you will neither make, nor cause, nor authorize any seizures or detentions of cotton or other property as captured or abandoned, unless by special written direction in each case from the general agent, or direct from the Department. In any case which may come to your knowledge of property belonging to the late so-called confederate government, where the property is of such amount and so situated, with such clear proofs, as in your judgment to make it important for the Government that it should be secured, you will at once report all the facts (including the evidence, and a statement as to the locality of the property, or the direction in which it is moving) to the general agent, or to the Department, and await instructions on the subject.

Immediately upon receipt hereof you will make a special report to the Department of all lots of cotton or other property now under seizure or detention within your agency, by your authority or direction, or that of any assistant, or sub-agent or contractor, together with all the evidence in relation thereto, retaining such cotton in its then locality and condition, protecting the same from loss or damage, but not rebaling any cotton, nor placing it in pickery, nor incurring any unreasonable expense on its account. And no shipment, release, or division of the same will be made in any case except by direction of the general agent, or the Department.

You will also immediately terminate all contracts, of whatever nature, for collecting captured or abandoned property now outstanding, within your agency, by your authority or the authority of any assistant or sub-agent, and also terminate at once all further operations under any such contracts, and you will also immediately furnish to the Department a full statement of all such contracts, and of the condition of operations under the same.

You will, as soon as possible, discontinue the services of all assistant and sub agents within your agency not absolutely required in the immediate closing up of your business; and no compensation will be paid to any agent or employé in your agency longer than ten days after the receipt of this letter, unless, upon special report to the Department, stating the reasons therefor, their further continuance in office shall be authorized.

You will make your arrangements to finally close the business of your office as soon as possible, settling or approving the accounts of your subordinates, and promptly forwarding your own accounts for final settlement.

The receipt of this letter will be acknowledged by telegraph.

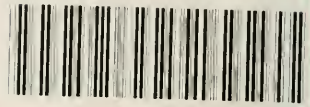
Respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH.
Secretary of the Treasury.





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